

Leatherneck

SEPT. 1961

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

300

THE FIRST MAW

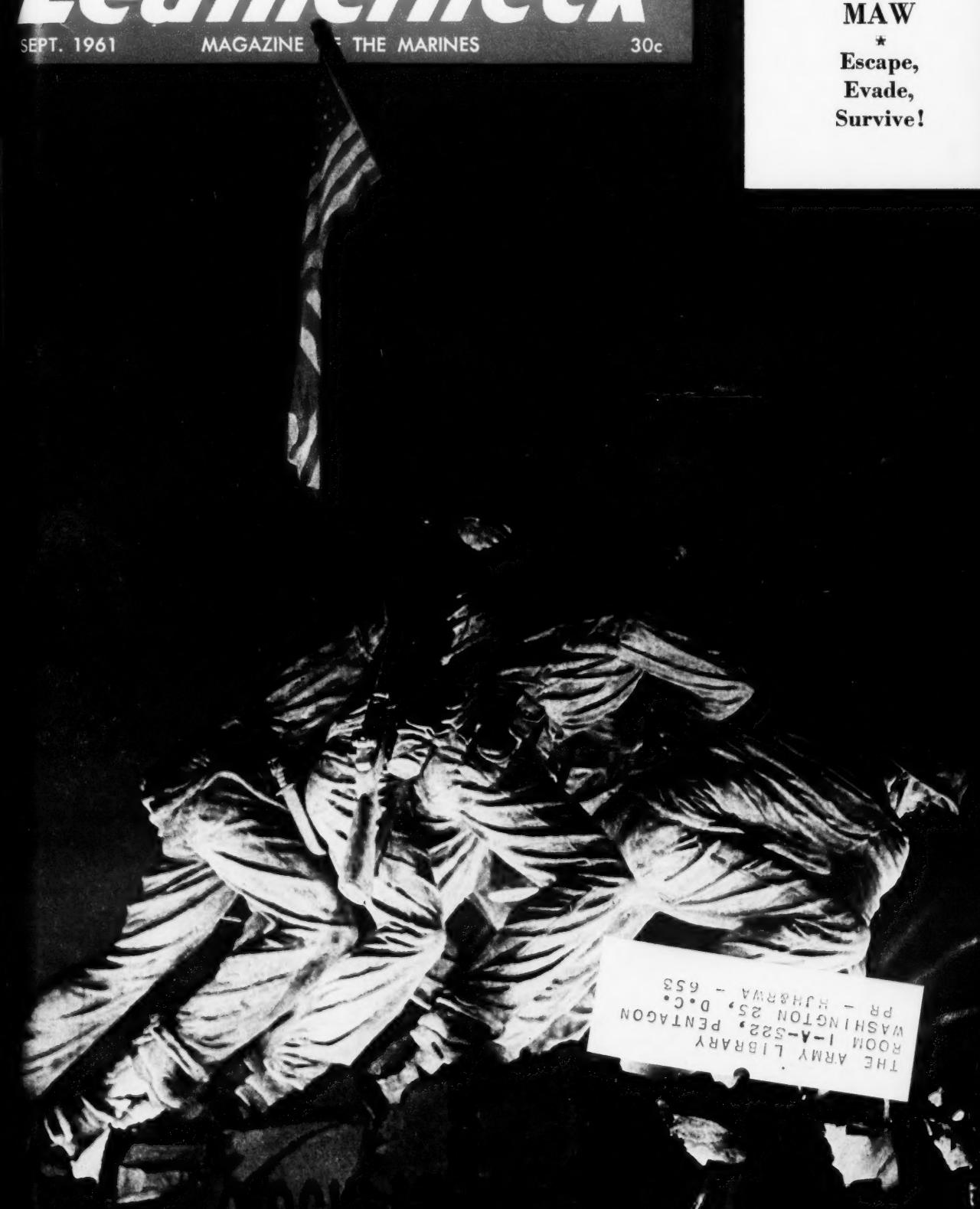
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This Application is for LIABILITY insurance only and restricted to continental limits of United States, its territories and possessions, Canada. Premium designated includes policy fee which is fully earned at time of policy issuance, but may be transferred upon request to cover substitute vehicle. Policy fee varies proportionately to the amount of premium, and a factor of 25% is used in computing the amount of this fee.

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I fully understand and agree that the policy applied for and issued in response to above application shall cover the insured vehicle only when driven by named assured or his/her spouse. I further agree that the insured vehicle will not be used for commercial or share-the-expense purposes.

Application is made for a _____ months policy with premium \$ _____ and I wish to pay \$ _____ down plus \$ _____ service charge or a total of \$ _____. I will pay balance, if any, as per payment plan.

Date of Discharge

Sign Here

Date

Personnel with cars registered in New York, Maryland or North Carolina, or those who require the filing of SR 22 or FS 1 forms are not acceptable. Contributions to uninsured motorists' pool necessary for vehicles registered in South Carolina, New Jersey and Virginia.



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SEPTEMBER, 1961

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THIS MONTH'S COVER . . .

A Presidential Proclamation recently authorized flying of the American Flag 24 hours a day from the Marine Memorial in Arlington, Va. This placed the two Statue in the honored position along with Ft McHenry, Md.; Flaghouse Square, Baltimore and The Capitol. By tradition, the flag is flown 24 hours a day at four other historic sites in the U. S. Leatherneck photographer SSG Russell W. Savatt, Jr., captured this striking view just before sunrise.



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Edited

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—Ed.

SOUND OFF



Edited by SSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

MARINE FAMILY

Dear Sir:

I have just finished my issue of *Leatherneck*, and would like to say that we are also a very proud Marine family. Since 1947.

I was 37 years of age when our oldest son, Melvin L., enlisted in the Corps. As soon as David L. was old enough, off he went to San Diego. We sent our youngest son, Bert E., on his merry way in July, 1959.

At present we are hearing our grandchildren talk of the day when they can also join the Marines, so from the oldest to the youngest, the Marines are, and always will be, *TOPS*.

Mrs. Leora Jones
2748 Harding Blvd.
Granite City, Ill.

• Thanks, Mrs. Jones.—Ed.

REQUAL RECORDS

Dear Sir:

In regard to the Marksmanship Requalification, "We-The Marines," June, 1961, the Marine Detachment, *USS Bon Homme Richard* (CVA-31), requalified 100 percent during 1961. The Marine Detachment, *USS Newport News* (CA-148) not only requalified 100 percent two years running (1960-1961), but they also broke two records while doing it. Sgt Robert E. Clouse set a new record with the M-1 at 236x250 in 1961; the old record was 235x250. SSgt John E. Brennan fired a 379x400 with the .45 cal. pistol for the other new range record.

The firing was done at the Fleet Anti-Air Warfare Training Center, Dam Neck, Va., where the winds come in from all four directions at the same time. This is a record that any ship's detachment can be proud of.

1stSgt B. M. Rosoff
Marine Detachment

USS Newport News (CA-148)
c/o FPO, New York, N.Y.

• Your word is good enough for us.
—Ed.

TURN PAGE

Randolph McCall Pate

General Randolph McCall Pate, 21st Commandant, died of an intestinal tumor at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center on July 31.

General Pate began his long military career as an enlisted man with the U. S. Army during World War I. After his discharge he entered Virginia Military Institute and graduated with the class of 1921. In September of the same year, he accepted a commission as a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve.

After his first tour of duty at Quantico he was ordered to the Second Brigade in 1923 and, the following year, saw his first foreign service in Santo Domingo and Haiti.

From 1924 until early in 1927 General Pate served at Marine Barracks, Puget Sound, Wash. and at MCB, San Diego. In 1927, he was ordered to China where he served for two years at the International Settlement at Shanghai and with the Fourth Marines.

During the 1930's he served aboard the *USS Mississippi*; at Fort Benning, Ga.; at Quantico; and in Hawaii. At the start of World War II he was serving at Headquarters Marine Corps, where, in 1942, he was promoted to LtCol and transferred to the First Division, Reinforced; here he was assigned as G-4. His performance of this duty during the planning and combat phases of the memorable amphibious assault on Guadalcanal won for him the Legion of Merit.

Later he was assigned to the Fifth Division and eventually became deputy chief of staff for the Fifth Amphibious Corps, and as such, was instrumental in the planning of the Peleliu, Iwo Jima and Okinawa campaigns. For his outstanding performance of complex duties during these operations he was awarded his second Legion of Merit.

Reporting for duty at Headquarters Marine Corps at the end of the War, General Pate was assigned as Director, Division of Reserve, where he was faced with the task of rebuilding the Reserve forces. After serving in this capacity for a year, there followed tours as a member of the



General Board, Navy Department; as Chief of Staff, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico; Director, Marine Corps Educational Center, Quantico; and Deputy Director for Logistic Plans in the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff before he reassumed duties as Director of the Marine Corps Reserve in June, 1951.

Promoted to Major General in July of 1952, he assumed command of the Second Division at Camp Lejeune and served in that capacity until he was appointed Commanding General, First Division in Korea in May of 1953.

In Korea he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal covering the period from June 15, 1953, to May 12, 1954.

Upon his return to the United States, General Pate was promoted to Lieutenant General on July 1, 1954, and assigned as Assistant Commandant and Chief of Staff.

On October 17, 1955, the Secretary of Defense announced for the President the selection of General Pate to become the twenty-first Commandant. He assumed office on January 1, 1956, and served two terms until December 31, 1959. This appointment marked the pinnacle of the General's 39-year career with the Corps.

From the time of his retirement until his death, the General resided with his wife, the former Mary Elizabeth Bunting, at Beaufort, S. C. He was a native of Port Royal, S. C.

General Pate was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery on August 3.

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SOUND OFF (cont.)

PAGE 12 ENTRY

Dear Sir:

I have a question in regard to page 12 of the SRB. Paragraph 4017.2 of the PRAM, states in part, "Non-punitive measures as listed in Paragraph 128c, Manual for Courts-Martial, 1951, are not nonjudicial punishment and will not be recorded." Reprimands come under this paragraph.

The question is, if an enlisted man receives a reprimand at Commanding Officer's office hours, is an entry made on page 12 to show that he received an official reprimand at office hours? I say *NO!*, because under Paragraph 131b of the Manual for Courts-Martial, 1951, it is not an authorized punishment for enlisted personnel.

I would appreciate clarification of this.

SSgt E. K. Corl
SU #1, HqCo., H&SBn.,
MCB,
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

● Censure may be imposed in any one of three degrees of severity, i.e.,

caution, admonition or reprimand, and may be either official/punitive or non-punitive.

Non-punitive censure imposed under the provisions of Paragraph 128c, MC-M, 1951, is not, regardless of the severity, to become a matter of record.

Punitive censure, authorized under Art. 15, UCMJ (See Para. 131b, MCM, 1951), regardless of severity, is to be made a matter of record both on page 12 of the SRB, and, in cases of SNCOs, appropriate notation made on the next fitness report.—Ed.

VMA-121, NOT 212

Dear Sir:

I can see why "Awards vs. Offenses" in the "Sound Off" column of the June, 1961, *Leatherneck* was signed, "Name Withheld."

The squadron that won both the CNO Safety Award and the Commandant's Efficiency Trophy for fiscal year 1960 was VMA-121, *not* VMA-212.

At the time of the awards, Lieutenant Colonel William L. Traynor was the Commanding Officer, although Lieutenant Colonel Thomas J. Saxon, Jr., commanded the squadron during most of the award period.

I was Administrative Chief of VMA-121.
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 7)

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Verne Thompson, 4085 Pacific Highway, San Diego 1, Calif., to hear from anyone who served with him in the Fifth Marines during World War Two.

* * *

SSgt James C. Board, Howell Tr. Pk., R. D. #4, Freehold, N. J., to hear from Cpl Roger D. WILES, whose last known address was Camp Lejeune, N. C.

* * *

William Kohser, 759 Melbourne, Pittsburgh 17, Pa., to hear from Richard WINCHELL, whose last known address was Cherry Point, N. C.

* * *

Bill Turner, P. O. Box 108, Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, to hear from Cpl John KELSER, whose last known duty station was aboard the USS Pittsburgh in 1957.

* * *

Robert Chaney, 1047 Sixth Ave., Apt. #16, Des Moines, Iowa to hear from SSgt Andy BUTCHER, whose last known address was T. I., San Francisco, Calif., or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

* * *

Robert Goldsberry, 19698 Ramond St., Maple Heights 37, Ohio, to hear from Paul Edward McCARTHEY, whose last known address was MCRD, Parris Island, S. C., in 1957.

* * *

Former Marine Robert R. (Pete) Shamblin, 1551 Slater Ave., St. Albans, W. Va., to hear from former Marine Elmer MORRIS, who served with the 1st Armored Amphibious Bn., Sixth Division during World War II.

* * *

Miss Sandy Bailey, 422 Mayellen Ave., San Jose, Calif., to hear from James R. CHAPMAN, HM, whose last known address was Okinawa in 1959.

* * *

Jane Freeman Patten, c/o LCpl Alex G. Hoefler, Sick Bay, Camp Matthews, La Jolla, Calif., to hear from former Marine Cpl BRODIE, who was a guard for President Roosevelt's funeral; also to hear from former Marine Lawrence LESSARD.

G. O. Spears, Veterans Affairs Commission, Childress, Texas, to hear from anyone who was stationed with or knew former Marine Charley SHACKELFORD, 477079, who served with 3d Bn., Eleventh Artillery Regiment, First Marine Division, during World War II.

END

Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.

LCpl Byrum L. Tate, MD USS Saratoga CVA-60, c/o FPO, New York, N. Y., to hear from PFC Mary R. SCHAEFFER, whose last known address was Parris Island, S. C.

* * *

Cpl Tom Murphy, MB, NSA, Fort Meade, Md., to hear from PFC James J. KELLY and SSgt Stephan J. BOKOVITCH, who were last known to be stationed at Camp Lejeune, N. C.

* * *

1stSgt Wayne B. Sager, USMC (Retd), 328 West Palizada, San Clemente, Calif., to hear from MSGt Frank J. RENESON, whose last known duty station was Quantico, Va., or from anyone knowing his whereabouts.

* * *

Robert Goldsberry, 19698 Ramond St., Maple Heights 37, Ohio, to hear from Paul Edward McCARTHEY, whose last known address was MCRD, Parris Island, S. C., in 1957.

* * *

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Brochures on Request

2 CORPS QUIZ?

Prepared by

SSgt Chris Evans

1. The object of military discipline is _____.
 (a) to combat crime in the service
 (b) for effectiveness in combat
 (c) to help a commanding officer control his unit
2. When boarding a naval vessel or vehicle _____.
 (a) a junior enters last and departs first
 (b) a junior enters first and departs first
 (c) junior enters first and departs last
3. All Medal of Honor winners rate a salute when _____.
 (a) they are retiring on 30 years
 (b) you meet them on the street
 (c) they are commissioned officers
4. The tick is dangerous because it spreads _____.
 (a) bubonic plague
 (b) Rocky Mountain spotted fever
 (c) scrub-typhus
5. The best way to remove a tick from your skin is to _____.
 (a) pull sharply
 (b) apply a lighted cigarette to the tick
 (c) pinch off his head

See answers on page 12. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 fair; 40 to 60 good; 70 to 80 excellent; 90 to 100 outstanding.

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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 4]

121 from 17 July 1958 to 25 January 1961, and I know that this information is correct.

MSgt Oscar W. Swinney
MCRS

Omaha, Neb.

• This just goes to show that many interesting things can come from a wrong number.—Ed.

KOREA AWARDS

Dear Sir:

What awards were given to the First Marine Division in Korea, and what were the dates of these awards?

Alfred E. Dale
1305 Jackson Court
Ft. Collins, Colo.

• The First Marine Division received the following awards as first a Brigade, then a Division.

Presidential Unit Citation, First Provisional Marine Brigade, Aug. 7 - Sep. 7, 1950

Presidential Unit Citation, First Marine Division, Rein., Sep. 15 - Oct. 11, 1950

Presidential Unit Citation, First Marine Division, Rein., Nov., 27 - Dec. 11, 1950.

Presidential Unit Citation, First Martin Division, Rein., Apr. 21 - Apr. 26, May 16 - June 30 and Sep. 11 - Sep. 25, 1951.

Navy Unit Citation, First Marine Division, Rein., Aug. 11, 1952 - May 5, 1953, and July 7, to July 27, 1953.

National Defense Service Medal, June 27, 1950 to July 27, 1953.

Korean Service Medal with two Silver stars (indicative of 10 bronze stars):

1. North Korean Aggression, June 27, 1950 through Nov. 2, 1950.

2. Communist China Aggression, Nov. 3, 1950 to Jan. 24, 1951.

3. Inchon Landing, Sep. 13, 1950 through Sep. 17, 1950.

4. First U.N. Counteroffensive, Jan. 25, 1951 through Apr. 21, 1951.

5. Communist China Spring Offensive, Apr. 22, 1951 through July 8, 1951.

6. U.N. Summer-Fall Offensive, July 9, 1951 to Nov. 27, 1951.

7. Second Korean Winter, Nov. 28, 1951 to Apr. 30, 1952.

8. Korean Defense-Summer-Fall, May 1, 1952 to Nov. 30, 1952.

9. Third Korean Winter, Dec 1, 1952 to Apr. 30, 1953.

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SOUND OFF (cont.)

10. Korea, Summer-Fall, May 1, 1953 to July 27, 1953.

Korean Presidential Unit Citation, First Provisional Marine Brigade, Aug. 2, 1950 to Sep. 6, 1950.

Korean Presidential Unit Citation, First Marine Division, Sep. 15, 1950, to Sep. 27, 1950.

Korean Presidential Unit Citation, First Marine Division, Oct. 26, 1950, to July 27, 1953.—Ed.

NOTE OF THANKS

Dear Sir:

Recently, my father, Howard William Byrne, who had served in the United States Marine Corps during World War I and World War II, passed away. He had expressed the desire for a Marine Corps burial, however, his passing was so unexpected that no plans had been made whatsoever.

Regardless of the short notice and despite the fact that my father had not been in the Marine Corps for over 15 years, he got his Marine Corps burial.

The men of the 4th Reconnaissance, USMCR, San Bernardino, Calif., made it possible, and I would like your help

in thanking them publicly. I would like to mention in particular, Major Bodley, USMC, San Bernardino, Captain Hunter, USMC, Los Angeles, and 1st Sgt Fryer, USMC, San Bernardino.

During the years I spent in the Marine Corps, I never fully realized what "The Pride of the Corps" stood for until these men came out on a hot morning to give a final salute to a man they never knew.

Raymond J. Byrne
1252½ N. Mariposa Ave.
Los Angeles 29, Calif.

● "Semper Fidelis" means more than just *faithfulness to country*. It's also *being faithful to fellow Marines*, regardless of the circumstances. The tribute shown your late father is an example.—Ed.

TRAILER ALLOWANCE

I am writing for information in regard to my trailer allowance. I have just been transferred from New River, N.C., to Atsugi, Japan, and I had a buddy move my trailer from New River to Toledo, Ohio.

I paid him 25 cents a mile, still cheaper than a commercial mover could do the job, and now my problem moves in. Do I rate 20 cents a mile from the government, or do I rate 11 cents a mile? The disbursing office says I rate

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 12)



"Listen—if I could fight, I'd belt you one and go home!"

Leatherneck Magazine

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Behind the Lines ...

IN THE past six years, *Leatherneck* has covered the activities of 72 different Reserve outfits, scattered from coast to coast and from border to border. On page 52 of this issue readers will find the start of a story of the Tallahassee Tankers, another of the many Reserve units trained and ready to beef up the strength of the Marine Corps, when and if the call comes.

Today, the Marine Corps Reserve numbers approximately 235,000 men. There are 45,000 Class II members of Organized Reserve units, air and ground, and 190,000 Class III Volunteer Reservists. Organized Marine Corps Reserve battalions, squadrons, companies and batteries train in 225 cities and towns throughout the United States. Each Organized Unit, regardless of its size, has a military specialty in which its members are thoroughly schooled, a specialty which will enable them to fit smoothly into the Regular Marine Corps in time of war or national emergency.

Although the age limitations for Reserve enlistees specify that a man may be from 17 to 32 years of age, and women from 18 to 36, young men between the ages of 17 and 18½ reap a big advantage under provisions of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. Since these men have a definite military obligation anyway, the Act gives them alternatives to the draft, and assures their military futures in the Reserve where they can fulfill their obligations after six months of active duty training.

Under the six-month special enlistment program, in the Marine Corps, the enlistee goes to either Parris Island or San Diego for recruit training, and then on to an Infantry Training Regiment for a post-graduate course. After ITR, he becomes a Class II Reservist and joins the Reserve unit in or near his home town. After his six months of active duty, he has 7½ years more of obligated service in the Reserve. In effect, he enlists for a period of eight years. During this time he is draft-deferred, providing he participates satisfactorily in the Reserve program.

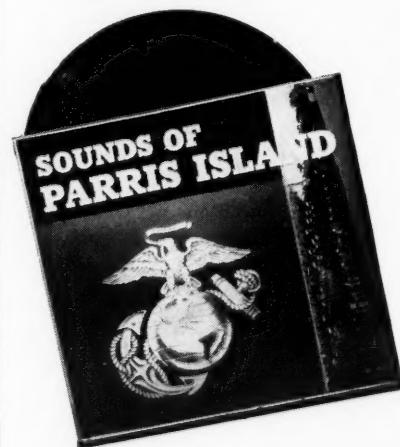
The young man who joins the Reserve today is stepping into as serious a business as full-time active duty in the Corps. From the beginning, he realizes that when the grim moment of mobilization comes, he will undoubtedly be a part of it. And, there's a good deal of pride in knowing that when that time comes he'll be trained and ready to do his job alongside a Regular Marine.

Today's Reservist is a well-oiled cog in a smoothly running machine—a machine which will fit into the scheme of the Marine Corps organization when mobilization is necessary. If it happens, it will be the third time Marine Reservists have left their civilian jobs and traded pencils, tools, adding machines and drafting boards for rifles and machine guns. . . .

Karl A. Schow
Managing Editor

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and free gifts.

Send to: Sweetheart Wife Mother Me

HER NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

MY NAME _____

MILITARY ADDRESS _____

SERIAL NUMBER _____

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HOME ADDRESS _____

MY SIGNATURE _____

My Sweetheart's Birthday is _____

STATE _____

RANK _____

(PLEASE FILL IN FOR BIRTHSTONE PENDANT)

ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 6

1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (b);
5. (b); 6. (a); 7. (c); 8. (c);
9. (b); 10. (b).

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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 8]

only 11 cents a mile or take dislocation allowance.

I understood that anyone could haul your trailer for you to rate the 20 cents a mile, but if this isn't correct then we trailer owners are taking a beating because we don't rate household shipment. Marines who don't have trailers, but move, are allowed household effects shipment plus dislocation allowance.

Please let me know if I rate the 20 cents, or the 11 cents, per mile for moving my trailer.

SSgt Gerald L. Schowter
MACS-7
1stMAW
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● A Marine who contracts with a commercial transporter for the movement of his house trailer is entitled to an allowance of 20 cents per mile. To claim this allowance, the Marine must produce a bill from the commercial transporter. If the house trailer is moved by any other means, the Marine is only entitled to an allowance of 11 cents per mile. Attention is invited to

paragraphs 10004 and 10016, Joint Travel Regulations. Presently, there is a bill (H.R. 2732) before the Congress to increase this allowance to "current average costs for commercial transportation, or current average costs for transportation by the member."—Ed.

SURPLUS ITEMS

Dear Sir:

I would like the address of the Government agency who's responsible for disposing of excess or surplus government equipment which is auctioned off to the public.

PFC John Adams
Co. "U", Gp 7, 2d Bn.,
1st ITR,
Camp Lejeune, N.C.

● A booklet entitled *How to Buy Surplus Personal Property* may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.—Ed.

NOTE OF THANKS

Dear Sir:

I would like to send this note of thanks for putting out a fine, up-to-date Marine magazine like *Leatherneck*.

I have read *Leatherneck* for a few years and hope to read it many more.

The way I see it, if a man can't get

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Leatherneck Magazine

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Ed.

to a certain duty station, he should keep reading your magazine, for eventually, you will take him there as you have taken me to so many posts of the Corps, foreign duty stations, etc.

Thanks again, and to all at *Leatherneck*, may I extend to you a well done.

Sgt Charles R. Wickham
SerCo, 8th EngrBn.
Camp Lejeune, N.C.

• *It's our pleasure to be of service to Marines like yourself.—Ed.*



CERTIFICATE DEFENDER

Dear Sir:

I don't know if it is proper for me to write this, but I would like to answer a letter in the May issue of *Leatherneck*, page 64.

It was written by Cpl Stephen J. Grega, in regard to a "Marksmanship Certificate."

I have two young sons in the Marine Corps. Both have Marksmanship medals, but I have nothing to show for it. Every Marine mother would be proud to have a certificate for achievement their sons have won.

I received one from my son. It was a "Certificate of Completion" for Motor Vehicle Operators School, Twentynine Palms, Calif. It may be only a piece of paper, but it means very much to me. I even have every report they received.

Well, that's my opinion.

Mrs. Raymond Clark
2120 Metropolitan
Sioux City 9, Iowa

• *Your letter was entirely proper, and we enjoyed hearing from you.—Ed.*

OKINAWA FEATURE

Dear Sir:

This is in praise of your informative coverage of our Marines in Okinawa. Your article left the reader most satisfied, pictorially and editorially.

My son is with the Third Marine Division and extended his duty there for another year because he found the blend of Oriental and American life of extreme interest. He sent home an

album of snapshots taken on Okinawa, Japan and Hong Kong and hopes to add remembrances of the Philippines this year.

He knew in advance what to look for since his father had been there before him. His appreciation of Okinawa is deep since he is ever mindful of the efforts of the First Marine Division that made it possible for the present generation of Marines to be on Okinawa.

Norma Gray

100 East Side Parkway
Newton 58, Mass.

• *Thank you for your letter.—Ed.*

PROMOTION PROBLEM

Dear Sir:

I departed Quantico, Va., on April 22, 1960, for 30 days leave, at the end of which I was to report to Staging Regiment, Camp Pendleton, Calif., for further transfer to the Third Marine Division. I arrived at Camp Pendleton on June 10, 1960, but my record book had not arrived as yet, so I could not get promoted to E-5. I had a high enough cutting score, was eligible, and recommended for promotion. My record book did not arrive until three days before I departed for Okinawa.

I was told at Staging Regiment that I would be promoted once I arrived on Okinawa. I arrived there on July 17, 1960.

My First Sergeant told me I couldn't be promoted until next promotion period because of the June 30 cut-off date.

I then went TAD to Japan for 30 days, and while there, I noticed my friends, who had come over with me, and attached to other outfits, were being promoted. I was talking with the First Sergeant of one of my buddy's outfits about my promotion, so he sent a dispatch to my First Sergeant who, in turn, sent a dispatch to CMC, requesting that I be promoted under the June promotion period. The letter came back approved, however, my date of rank was October 1, 1960.

The people who came over on the ship with me were promoted in August, and their date of rank was June 1. This means that I have to wait five months longer than they do to take my test for E-6. Also, I am five months their junior in rank.

My question is: shouldn't my date of rank have been June 1, 1960, also?

Sgt Edwin B. Leed, Jr.
CommCo., HqBn.

Third MarDiv., FMF
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

• *You should have been assigned a Date of Rank of May 1, 1960. Head, Enlisted Section, Promotion Branch, HQMC, has originated a letter to your*

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what is KARATE?



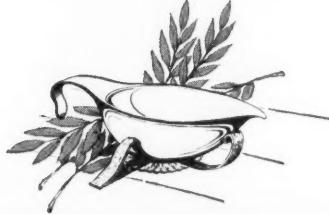
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Commanding Officer to this effect, and
has authorized the correction of all your
records to show this change of Date of
Rank.—Ed.

SCARLET VS. RED

Dear Sir:

In looking through the old *Leatherneck* issues, I came across an article in the November 1960 issue, page 73, "If I Were Commandant," that referred to the Marine Corps Colors as "yellow and red."

I have always thought they were scarlet and gold. If I am mistaken, please let me know as I would be most embarrassed if I were asked that on an inspection and gave the wrong answer.

Cpl R. N. Murray
HqCo., HQBN,
2d MarDiv., FMF

Camp Lejeune, N.C.

● *Volume I, Marine Corps Manual, Paragraph 20159.3* states "Gold and Scarlet are the official colors of the Marine Corps."—Ed.

Dear Sir:

I need a few facts to settle a small dispute in this area concerning Marine Corps personnel serving in the European Theater during World War II.

I spent a couple of months outside of Londonderry, North Ireland, in early 1944, training for the Normandy invasion. There were a group of Marines set up in a camp a couple of miles from us and I can't recall whether it was a company or battalion or what, and I can't remember their designation.

The static I am getting around here is that there were no Marine Corps personnel in Europe during World War II, except sea-going.

Also, could you please cite me the ALNAV, ALMAR or instruction which states that personnel who have been twice wounded in combat do not have to participate in any more combat unless they volunteer. I think this instruction came out in 1951 or 1952.

Robert K. Walgren, HMI
2d Landing Support Co., 3d Bn.
3d MarDiv., FMF
c/o FPO San Francisco, Calif.

● You are correct about the Marines in Europe. With the exception of the usual embassy guards, there was a small number of Marine observers and

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 72)

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SALUTE

POSSIBLY ONLY sculptor Daniel French's melancholy masterpiece of our martyr-President sitting in somber splendor in the Lincoln Memorial across the Potomac, has the emotional impact of Felix de Weldon's "U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial." This Summer, on Tuesday evenings, tourists and natives alike, in unprecedented numbers, have been flocking to the War Memorial to enjoy an hour-long program performed by the scarlet-coated Marine Corps Drum and Bugle Corps and the Ceremonial Guard Company.

Since its dedication, seven years ago, untold hundreds of thousands have journeyed to the Virginia banks of the Potomac. At the northern end of Arlington National Cemetery, on a seven-acre tract of green-carpeted, rolling land, the glory that was, and is, our Corps' has been perpetuated by the largest bronze statue ever cast.

Yet, overpoweringly majestic though they are, the statue's heroic figures are not merely the fruition of an inspired artist's genius. They are, simply, six ordinary human beings.¹ Only happenstance—and incredibly good luck on the part of the photographer who originally immortalized them—dictated that they and their simple

(to a Marine) act of raising a flag on a wind-whipped height, would forever symbolize all that is finest of this service of ours.

Yes, the statue's figures were human—one all too human. Four of the six are no longer living. It is this human quality that de Weldon has captured which, with its aura of surging strength, goes whole dimensions beyond the mere poetry and power of the photograph which inspired it.

So it is not at all incongruous when a living Marine, the bright colors of his scarlet and white uniform muted in the fast-fading light, appears atop the statue's Swedish granite base and blows the long, sad, sweet notes of "Taps" at the program's finale. There is a heart-clutching quality in this salute from the living to the men who will never really die. It is not to six men, or sixty thousand, but to all those who have ever worn our uniform.

When, three months ago, our President designated the War Memorial as one (of only four) places in the world, by proclamation, where our nation's flag may fly 24 hours a day, he, too, was joining in that salute.

MSgt Clay Barrow

Editor's Note: Last month, in our "Behind the Lines" column, we mentioned that we had sent a writer-photographer team, GySgts Mel Jones and Rod Ayers, to Pickel Meadows, Calif., where they underwent, along with a class of 51 other Marines, the full course of the Corps's Escape, Evasion and Survival School. In the first part of the team's two-part story, Leatherneck explored detaining methods used by the North Korean and Chinese Communists, and how these tactics affected American POWs in the Korean conflict.

This month, using a fictitious man named "Ski" as an example, we're describing how to organize for effective resistance.

There were 7190 "Ski's" (three percent of them were Marines) in North Korea's POW camps. If we ever go to war again, there'll be more like him.

Someday, as a matter of fact, "Ski" may be you!

the fight

SKI MAY have been wounded. Or perhaps he had just fired his last round and there were still a couple of enemy soldiers practically sitting on his shoulders. Maybe Ski had even evaded capture once. He'd wandered through the hills until his leg muscles were as taut as guitar strings, then decided to hobble down a road because he couldn't drag another mountain. And there they were, manning an unseen, roadside machine gun nest.

Ski may have been in a number of circumstances leading to the most indigestible of combat results—that teeth-grinding minute when he was eyeball-to-muzzle with an enemy rifle.

He may also have had a natural first reaction: "What the hell, Ski, you've had the gong now. It's all over; finished."

But as he's prodded, or dragged, to the enemy rear, he argues with that initial reaction: "OK, you were on the

assault, and now you're a prisoner. So what's new? You're still a Marine, only now you're a Marine *behind* the enemy's MLR. Let's start from there."

It's a decisive starting post. From now on, Ski's traveling a muddy track. He'll know privation that he's never before imagined. If he's wounded, he might receive elemental care. *Might*, not will. If he's sick, he'll undoubtedly have to cure himself. If he's hungry, he'll probably stay hungry. And if he's dirty; well, all the tears he can shed won't keep him clean.

Ski's a POW now, and the only qualities which will keep him alive are intelligence and guts; the intelligence to learn how to survive as a prisoner and the guts to put that knowledge to use.

Ski starts to use his G-2 right after capture. He notices that he and some other POWs are being escorted by two men, and one of them—the one in the rear—has a bandaged arm. There's also plenty of dust boiling down the road,

by GySgt Mel Jones

Photos by

GySgt Rod Ayers



continues...

Even if a man is captured, he must continually resist enemy pressure and concentrate on a plan of escape



When dealing with partisans, contact should be made with caution to avoid giving either of you away.



A column trying to evade capture must trust partisan directions; there's no other choice.



the result of enemy trucks rushing troops to the fight behind. Now, maybe . . . just maybe . . . that walking-wounded guard is paying too much attention to his pain.

At the next road bend, Ski dives into the bushes. The rest of the column quickly closes up.

The curve in the road, the dust and a guard with his mind elsewhere all contribute to Ski's escape.

A lack of knowledge results in his re-capture a few hours later.

Once free of the road, Ski doesn't stop to think about his position. He takes off like a Cape Canaveral special, heading right back for his own lines.

Logical?

No!

In order to get back into his lines, he has to snake-hip through the enemy's MLR. Trying that little feat during a fire fight, when the enemy is building up the immediate rear, is akin to trying

TURN PAGE



Without a knowledge of map reading, escapees may wander aimlessly until they are re-captured.

FIGHT CONTINUES (cont.)

to find an empty New York City subway car at 5 p.m.

What Ski should do is (1) stay put, or (2) get deeper behind enemy lines!

If he thought his own Marines would come boiling across the countryside, slapping the enemy right past him, he can hole up in a log until the tide passes.

If it didn't appear as if the Marines would pay him a visit anytime soon, he should about-face and leg deeper into enemy territory.

Countries unfortunate enough to be dance-halls for opposing armies are divided into three zones; tactical, intermediate and strategic. The area where the armies clobber each other is tactical and can be easily found by following the masses of troops heading for battle. It's no place for an escaped POW.

Farther back—way back, in fact—is the strategic zone; the industrial country where there are permanent enemy garrisons and many ill-mannered civilians who'd just love to grab onto an escaped POW. That isn't the spot Ski, either.

But in between, in the intermediate zone, there's generally a rural vacuum, guarded along the supply routes, but otherwise relatively quiet. Here's where Ski has his best chance. More or less unmolested, he can plan a better escape route, or try to contact partisans. If he's extremely lucky, he might be spotted and rescued by 'copter—a job

any pilot will tell you is easier in the intermediate zone than in either the tactical or strategic.

But Ski doesn't realize all this, so he double-clutches for his own lines . . . and ends up eyeballing another rifle muzzle.

He had the right idea, however. The best time for any man to escape capture is immediately after same. Chances are he'll be lightly guarded at first, the head count won't be too accurate and the prisoner will be in his best physical condition, unless he's been seriously wounded.

Cussing the Fates and the enemy infantryman who threw down on him the second time, Ski is once again marched to the rear. This time he's guarded by professional MPs who get their kicks by slinging lead at escaping POWs. There's no chance for another break, so Ski marches . . . and marches . . . and marches. Finally, as exhausted as a man can be and remain upright, he reaches the POW camp.

The camp is a measles-rash of filthy

EES students are taught the fundamentals of resistance, escape, evasion and survival



Two thoughts concerning snowshoes: they can be home-made and they're faster than snow-walking.

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thatched huts; an evacuated native village. There are about 15 prisoners in each hut. The lighting is inadequate; the heating is practically non-existent. Food is a sometimes item and best eaten with cotton stuffed up the nostrils.

There's also a lack of officers and senior NCOs. It's evident the Communists have shuffled them off to another camp, hoping the junior men will be as disorganized as a Chinese assault.

But they're not. Ski finds this out almost as soon as he hits the compound. On his third day in camp, he's invited to meet the prisoner "CO." Ski's curiosity about the delay in introductions swerves to surprise. The "CO" is a sergeant, E4 type. And so's the "Exec."

The explanation:

"I'm the senior military rank in this compound," the sarge begins, "so I'm in charge. Sgt Moffett here is next in command; he'll take over if anything happens to me."

Ski learns that the "CO" is the third to lead the compound since it was established. The others were discovered by the guards, beaten, thrown into soli-



Lean-to and pyramidal shelters are easy to construct and hard to detect if camouflaged.



SSgt Tony Milavic: "Sliding down a 'scree,' or loose slope, is safer and faster."

tary, then transferred to another camp. "But this chain of command isn't about to break down," the "CO" snaps. "If I go, Moffett takes over. If he's taken out, another man steps in. If we have to, the command will continue on down until the last wet-eared private is CO of himself. Understand?"

Ski does. The compound is a military organization, and will remain so, no matter how many solitary cells the guards fill with "COs."

"CO": "Keep this in mind, Ski: There's leadership here and you'll abide by it. You may be asked to head a committee. You'll step in and assume leadership without arguing. You'll always keep in mind that this organization gets first consideration. You'll help it and be helped by it because, buddy, without that leadership, you're lost . . . and without organization, you're dead."

Ski's lucky. He's been thrown into a compound of men who realize that

survival hinges on unity and discipline. Too many POW camps in the Korean conflict were leaderless; too many of them had an "It's all for me and to hell with you, pal" attitude. And 38 percent of the POWs in North Korea had died!

The sergeant points out that in addition to the military T/O, the compound is organized into committees. Some of them are open; all the prisoners know the committee members. Others are secret; the names of these committee men are known only to a few.

"A safety valve," the "CO" points out, "in case some prisoner decides to rat."

The Food, Medical and Sanitation Committees aren't secret. They function as their titles suggest; the Food Committee sees that *all* chow is evenly distributed, with emphasis on proper dieting for sick prisoners; Medical makes, collects and distributes medicines, instruments and care; and Sanitation keeps the compound as disease-free as possible.

There are, Ski finds, five secret committees; six, if he considers the fact that the military organization itself is secret and must remain so or the camp officials will do their utmost to tear it apart.

The Security Committee is the reason Ski had to wait three days to meet the "CO." Not sure whether Ski was a plant, these committee members had microscoped him from the minute he walked into the compound. They had

FIGHT CONTINUES (cont.)

even questioned him, but he hadn't known it. He thought at the time that he was just chewing the sap with another POW.

The Communications Committee has a network which would cause the enemy camp commander to swallow happy pills if he suspected its extent. Ski doesn't know the network, but he's told enough to realize that "word" can be sent to or received from any part of camp, even the commandant's quarters, if necessary! And there's no doubt in Ski's mind that the committee has contact with outside sources as well.

The Intelligence Committee screens every syllable uttered by the POWs, guards or outside sources. Every time a prisoner is interrogated, Intelligence weighs the results of the POW-vs-interrogator session. The number of guards, their routine, the terrain . . . all these and much more fall into Intelligence's scope.



As EES students found out later, boiling is the easiest way to skin animals



Students were shown how to build a fire with two sticks and a piece of cotton.

Then there's the Procurement Committee, responsible for obtaining and hoarding material—from extra clothing to forged documents—which might be needed someday.

Finally, there's the most important, the most secret and the most active committee: Escape. All the other organizations revolve around Escape. About the only thing Ski's told about this committee is:

"If you have any thoughts of bolting this Wire Hotel, let the 'CO' or his staff know. They'll talk it over with Escape and OK or disapprove your plan. If you get the nod, the committee will see that you're supplied with gear, food and contacts. If not, forget it. We can't have you sprinting out of here on instinct alone. Besides, you might pick a day when a planned escape is scheduled."

After learning as much about the committees as he's permitted to know at present, Ski's told the compound's general orders:

RESIST! Don't collaborate with guards or camp officials in any way. But resist in a practical manner. Slapping a guard in the head will get you nothing but trouble. Your best method of resistance—in fact, the only effective way—is to work for the compound organization as unobtrusively as possible.

OBEY OR LEAD! Every man in the compound has a job. Some of them may seem silly to you. If, for example, you are told to form a detail to collect rocks, don't stand and jaw about the value of stone. There might be a couple of reasons for rock collecting. They can be shaped into utensils, for one thing. Or maybe we just want to put some loafing prisoners to work before they begin feeling sorry for themselves.

AID! If there's a sick man in your hut, don't pat him on the back and vow to send him a get-well card someday. Help him! Wash his clothes and his body. Find him some medicine. Contact the Medical Committee; it'll tell you how to combat your buddy's particular ailment. Above all, comfort the man. Don't make him think he's fighting alone.

"Now," says the sergeant, "let's shift gears. You know what we expect from you. So we'll clue you on what to expect . . . from them."

"Sooner or later, they're going to call you in for interrogation. It won't be

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Survival hinges on common sense and an axiom: "Those who say they can't, won't."



Quiet pools found at a stream's bend, or under a bank, generally contain fish.

easy. They'll use any method they can to get information from you. You're going to need plenty of guts. And you're going to have to decide beforehand how you'll beat 'em.

"Your interrogator expects you to be emotionally beaten and as manageable as a rigged election. You can probably up-end him with a precise military bearing. It won't be too tough an act; just remember your PI days and you'll be able to stand at attention even if he's tickling your toes. But listen to this! You're going to have to show him with military bearing every time he calls you in. Comes a day when you have scurvy or something, and you're really going to have to concentrate to be able to carry it off.

"If you don't think you can make the precision bit, you might try annoying habits. Ever try talking to a guy who spends hours picking his nose? Or one who spits on the deck? Or questioning a man with dysentery who just sits there and lets nature run wild? Or a man who pops his knuckles . . . or hic-

cups . . . or stutters . . . or scratches his body all the time? A guy like that makes you want to chew glass.

"Or, you can use the gimmick most of us found successful here. We play stupid. We're the dumbest guys ever born in our maternity wards. Hell, we don't even understand the questions!

"But, a couple of words of caution. Whatever approach you use to beat interrogation, carry it through all the time, even when you're in public in the compound. If these interrogators find you're bluffing, they'll really drop the house on you. And don't get the dim idea that insults will work. Annoy him, but don't get him so hopped up he'll chop your liver out.

"While we're on the subject of don'ts, here's a few more:

"Don't give the interrogator any information beyond what's required in Article 17 of the Geneva Code; name, rank, service number and date of birth. You have to give that dope, so don't try to lie about it. In fact, don't lie about anything or you'll find yourself getting more involved than a champagne drinker with a beer budget. Lying

TURN PAGE



Fresh water fish should be cooked in some manner, not smoked or eaten raw.



When a large group is trying to evade an enemy, the members should split into two-man teams and travel by the least accessible routes.

FIGHT CONTINUES (cont.)

isn't one of the ways to beat interrogation. Silence is, so give them just what you're supposed to and that's all. You don't even need to ask about your welfare; we have a compound representative who'll do that for you.

"Don't move your head or change expression. A nod 'yes' is as good as the word 'yes,' and if you act, say, surprised, at a certain question that quizmaster'll know he's getting to you.

"Finally, don't ever pick up a pencil. It's too easy to doodle, which progresses to writing, which blackmails you into talking. And even if you don't write, a picture can be taken of you with the pencil. Try explaining that to the guys in here who think you're really holding out!"

The "CO" rises and offers a hand: "That's it, Ski. Welcome to the Wire Hotel. The service is lousy, the food stinks and the elevators are out of order. But we've got a great guest list. You'll like the other men."

During the next few months, Ski

realizes just how "great" the guest list is. He almost caves in with a series of illnesses, but the other POWs haul him back to health.

First, he has scurvy, caught through a lack of Vitamin C. His gums bleed and he sprouts with ulcerous sores. He cures them by eating weeds and other greens and drinking boiled pine tree bark.

But then he gets dysentery just as he's recovering from scurvy. He vomits a lot and his stomach feels as if it were being tied into square knots. The diarrhea's so bad he can hardly move and he's slowly becoming dehydrated. His buddies help him out of that pool of sickness. They feed him chalk and other carbons, force him to drink boiled water and make him chew oak bark.

His final sickness is cured quickly. He has worms to the point where they are dropping out of his nostrils. The Medical Committee provides some valuable kerosene and a few days later, the worms give up. Ski thinks he might too, if he ever faces the prospect of gulping kerosene again.

Though bad enough, Ski's troubles aren't the worst. One man has pneumonia; he's forced to walk to keep his

lungs working. Another POW has a gashed leg. The camp officials refuse to treat it unless he cooperates with them, and the flesh begins to rot around the wound. Medical advises him to let flies crawl over the leg. Flies breed maggots. Maggots eat rotten flesh but won't bother healthy meat. The rot is cleared away and the wound kept clean until it heals.

After his tilt with sickness, Ski's determined to escape before he gets weaker. He resolutely hawkeyes the prison's guards and routine, hoping to find a weak spot. But all he ends up with is a fairly accurate count of the number of barbs in the wire.

Then, it seems, the gal called Luck taps him on the crewcut. He's assigned to the wood-chopping detail, a job which places him outside the fence every day.

And he gets a beckon from the "CO."

"Intelligence has been reconning that work party for months," the sergeant explains, "and it looks as if it's the pass-key out of here. We're springing a man, and you'll have to help."

Realizing another man has already been selected, Ski feels momentarily

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bitter. But he chews the bitterness until it's digestible, forgets his own hopes and carries out his daily assignments from the Escape Committee.

Two weeks later, he's invited to sit in while the escapee-to-be is briefed. It's the first time Ski has seen representatives of the Escape, Intelligence and Procurement Committees face to face.

The "CO" introduces each representative, then Cpl Ben Lee, who's to make the attempt. Lee's told to remember everything and write nothing. The committee men begin briefing:

Escape: "Lee, you've been chosen because you're Chinese-American. Your features may not pass a close scrutiny, but you'll make it past the glances. And you understand and speak some Chinese dialects. According to our dope, the speech around here will be strange to you, but you might understand some of it. Now, don't at any time write down anything you hear here. If you're re-captured the notes can have those who helped you killed."

Intelligence: "We've worked it out for you as best we can. The day after tomorrow you'll join the wood-cutting detail and take off from there. Here are the details. At 0630, the work party musters at the front entrance of the tool shed. After muster, each man files into the shed, draws an ax or saw,

files out the rear entrance and walks back around front. And that's where we've got them. There are guards out front, but none in the back because the rear entrance faces that 20-foot wall.

"At 0635 day after tomorrow, you're going to be hiding in back of the tool shed, with an ax Procurement stole a long time ago. After a half-dozen or so of our men have filed back around front, you saunter around and join the formation."

Lee: "How about later musters?"

Intelligence: "Unless the gooks change their routine, there won't be another head count until the men reach the job area. There's never been another muster after the men have gotten their tools; they just walk around the shack, fall in and march out the gate.

"A mile and a half out of camp, there's a narrow cut over a natural culvert. It's also bushy in that area. That's where you're going to leave the work detail.

"Ski here is going to sprain his ankle. While he's yowling and limping, the other men will mill around slightly. Then you make it. Drop into the culvert and pull your eyebrows between your toenails until the formation's out of sight and hearing."

Procurement: "There should be six small bundles right around the culvert.

Ski's been dropping them off on his way to work. After you collect them you should have the following: a homemade map and compass, extra trousers, shirt and socks, some dry beans and what medicine we could spare."

Intelligence: "Get away from that access route, then check the map. You'll find a village called Yak-po. Make for it. Approach from the north-east. On the outskirts, you'll see a farm with a broken-down blue bicycle in the front yard. You'll have to scout until you find it, but be sure you do. It's your first contact point. From there on, you'll be in the hands of the partisans."

Escape: "Look, Ben, after you cut out, we're not going to have another chance for an escape for a long time. The camp honcho is going to be a little disturbed when you turn up missing. And he'll have hunter-killer teams on your trail. So, buddy, make it fast and cautious. But make it! We want those UN troops to know every damned thing that you've learned since you've been here."

"I've got some elemental evasion and survival tips for you, so listen good.

"Unless you're being tail-gated, move at night. And keep away from roads and riverbeds! They're the first avenues covered (continued on page 83)

Search teams will first check roads, valleys and streams, and . . .



... usually re-capture POWs who take the easy escape routes.



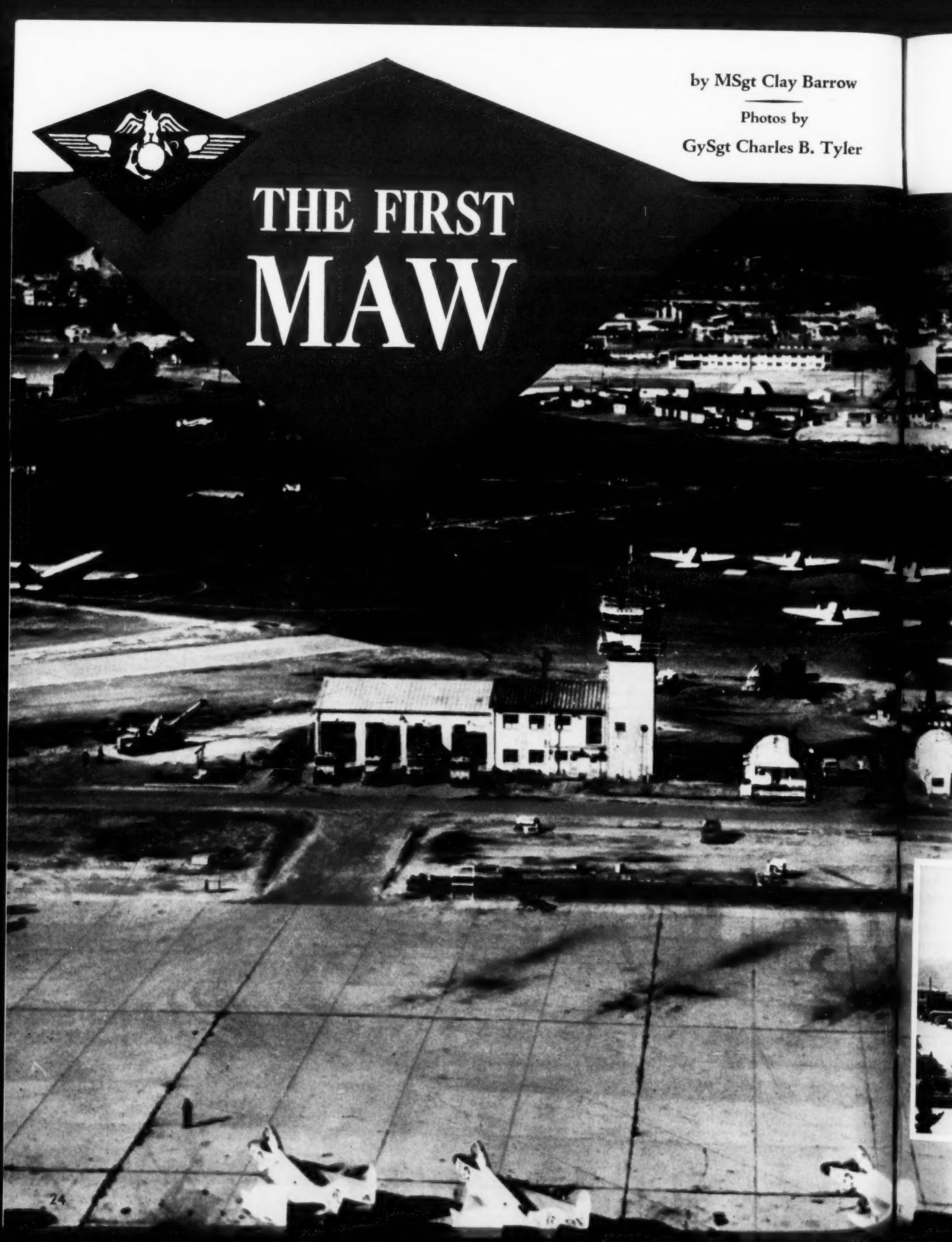


by MSgt Clay Barrow

Photos by

GySgt Charles B. Tyler

THE FIRST MAW



The First Marine Aircraft Wing has a dual role: to protect the 7th Fleet and to provide air support for the 3d MarDiv



THERE ARE—at the very least—three things which Marine infantrymen will never understand: quantum mechanics, women, and Marine aviation personnel. Unlike the first two, (which everybody, including E-9s, treats with sepulchral silence) you can get all the opinions you'd want about aviation personnel from ground-bound 'crunchers.

"I recall seeing," one man claims, "an SBD-5 out in the Pacific during WW II. You remember—that was the crate where the pilot and his enlisted gunner sat back-to-back. On the outside of the plane, underneath his two movable .30 caliber machine guns, some nutty gunner had painted the crap-shooter's phrase, 'Shoot! You're faded!'"

Maybe all we need to know about aviation personnel is summed up in that cocky, taunting challenge to an aerial enemy.

Almost 20 years—can it be that long?—have raced by since an anonymous officer-pilot bet his life on an enlisted man's trigger finger. Almost two decades have passed since a brash enlisted radioman-gunner staked his life on the pilot's ability to get them where they had to go, and back.

Practically everything else about aviation duty has changed in that span.

Fighters in the foreground, transports in the background, this is Headquarters, 1st MAW.



Admin building for Marine Corps Air Facility, a separate command from 1st MAW.

But one thing has not, and probably never will: between the pilot and the men who go aloft with him, or keep him aloft, there is a bond of mortal interdependence.

"Teamwork" is a cornball word which irreverent aviation personnel utter rarely but practice daily. And, although it is the hallmark of all three Marine air wings which support the respective Marine divisions, in no other area of the globe is it more imperative than in the First Marine Aircraft Wing which, among its several missions, provides an aluminum/magnesium umbrella over the Third Marine Division in the always restive Orient.

First MAW, oldest of Marine wings, is presently dispersed in three areas—two in Japan, one in Okinawa. Nerve center of the wing is the Marine Corps Air Facility at Iwakuni, Japan. Here are located Wing Headquarters Group One (MWHG-1), Aircraft Group 12 (MAG-12), and Wing Service Group 17 (MWSG-17).

About 450 miles to the north (30 miles from Tokyo) at Atsugi, Japan, First MAW's six-squadron Aircraft Group 11 (MAG-11) is based.

Aircraft Group 16 (MAG-16), the only helicopter group in the Far East, is presently based at the Corps' newest Air Facility, Futema, Okinawa.

What throws most earthlings in dealings with our indispensable jet jockeys is the seemingly indiscriminate way they throw initials and abbreviations around until, for example, a roster of units reads like an explosion in an alphabet soup factory. For instance, one of MWSG-17's squadrons is MARS-17. Aviation people know that their men from MARS are attached to the Marine Aircraft Repair Squadron. But down-to-earth Marines would quicker assume the initials to be Marine Amphibious Reconnaissance School. Similarly, MABS-17 is not an Atomic Bomb Supply outfit, but, rather, an Air Base Squadron.

With this language barrier in mind, let's figuratively zoom out to Futema, Okinawa, home of MAG-16, then hedge-hop our way north to Atsugi, via Iwakuni, for a perfunctory, low level reconnaissance of First MAW.

Futema's MAG-16, all five squadrons of it, is comprised predominantly of helicopters. There are the workhorse HUS-1s, capable of hauling nine fully equipped troops (up to 2000 lbs.) internally or, externally, a mighty mite;

THE FIRST MAW (cont.)



Two Marines confirmed the checklist on the R4Q in background.

Motorcycles are a popular mode of transportation for Marines in Japan.

the HOK, used primarily for liaison; and the HRS which specializes in air-sea rescue operations. ("I've been working on these choppers for 12 years," one waggish MAG-16 mechanic confided, "and I still haven't figured out what keeps them up in the air.")

Although personnel of MAG-16 have been occupying the Futema area since May, 1960, the construction which was started by the Seabees in 1958 is not expected to be completed until next month. But, man, won't it be something! To withstand torrential rains and 140 m.p.h. typhoon winds which menace the hilltop installation, nearly all of MCACF Futema's buildings have concrete T-beams, panels and frames pre-cast in molds and hoisted into place at the building site. This hoisting is no mean feat since one beam weighed 54 tons; another panel was more than five stories tall.

The area now encompassed by MAG-16 was seized by Tenth Army troops during the battle for Okinawa. Engineers quickly constructed a 6500-foot, coral-topped runway. Under control of

the Air Force until 1957, when it was transferred to Navy control, the strip was enlarged to 9000 feet and topped with asphalt-concrete.

Among the spanking new buildings, now all but completed, are 20 barracks, a 1000-man mess hall, four aircraft hangers, a chapel, exchange, clubs, gymnasium, dispensary, warehouses, workshops, theater and a half dozen administrative buildings. Finishing touches include the paving of five miles of road, clearing for athletic fields and landscaping.

Commissioned almost 10 years ago at Santa Ana, Calif., MAG-16 (then a Light Transport Group) went to Japan in 1953 and, a year later, moved from Hanshin to Oppama. Its present location on Okinawa was dictated by the necessity to be within whirlybird range of the Third Marine Division, with which virtually all its operations are conducted.

Besides its Headquarters and Maintenance (H&MS-16) and Air Base (MABS-16) support squadrons, MAG-16 has three tactical squadrons: VMO-

2 and HMR(L)-162 and -163. VMO-2's observation mission is accomplished with HUS choppers and light Cessna OE aircraft. Light Helicopter Squadrons -162 and -163 are both equipped with Sikorsky HUS choppers.

Flight operations for MAG-16's bustling birdmen range from the routine—hauling troops and gear during amphibious and/or vertical envelopment exercises; through the humdrum—liaison, observation, and hauling VIPs; to the imperative—search and rescue, emergency evacuation.

About six hours north of Futema by R4Q transport lies Iwakuni, an important Japanese air and naval base during WW II, now headquarters for First MAW. Since 1945, Iwakuni's flagpole has flown the national colors of Great Britain, India, Australia, New Zealand and the U.N.

From the "Pee-wee Pentagon," eight Quonsets radiating out from the flagpole like a wheel's spokes, Brigadier General John P. Condon and his staff direct the Wing's far-flung activities.

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Substantial American chow is served in Iwakuni's mess hall by Oriental cooks and waitresses.

1958, Iwakuni's 1500-acre, 750-building camp had been under control of the U.S. Navy for four years previously and, prior to that, under the USAF, who assumed control from the Royal Australian Air Force.

First MAW is not the only tenant of Iwakuni's facility. The Navy's Fleet Air Wing Six, with both a land and a seaplane squadron, and the training center of the Japanese Maritime Self Defense Force (pocket-sized version of what was once the vaunted Imperial Navy) also occupy portions of the facility. In addition, MCAF Iwakuni maintains extensive harbor facilities.

The history of Iwakuni, a 90,000-plus population city, dates back to 1600, seven years before the first permanent English settlement in America. Most of its area has been reclaimed from the sea over the intervening centuries by the industrious "Japanese Dutchmen." But the air station itself has only been in commission since 1940. Its Nipponese wartime mission encompassed both training (about 100 Japanese trainer planes were based here

during the peak WW II period) and tactical operations—more than 150 Iwakuni-based Zeroes patrolled Southern Honshu.

Iwakuni's oil refinery, docks and strip made it a prime air target and in May, 1945, and again in August, the day before the Hiroshima bombing, B-29s mauled the area.

The deadly drone of Zeroes has long since been silenced, replaced by the piercing whine of MAG-12's attack planes—A4D Skyhawks, F3D Skynights—and F8U Crusaders, reconnaissance aircraft. Iwakuni's strip (surprisingly, 1000 feet shorter than Futema's) has recently been strengthened, but not lengthened, at a cost upward of a million dollars. From the new strip, MAG-12s tactical squadrons, VMAs -212, -324 and -311 and VMCG-1 soar skyward on their attack, and electronic and photographic reconnaissance missions. From here, too, fly MWSG-17's transports—R5D Skymasters and R4D Packets—and, for proficiency and administrative flights, the SNB Beechcrafts, F9F-8T Cougars and R4D Skytrains.

Rounding out the First MAW elements at Iwakuni is Marine Wing Headquarters Group One (MWHG-1) the Wing's top administrative echelon. MWHG-1's tactical mission, air control, is performed by Air Control Squadron 9 (MACS-9).

The last of the overseas bailiwicks which MAW units call their home-

TURN PAGE



At quitting time, the Japanese nationals employed at MCAF leave through Iwakuni's main gate.



The Seabees worked on the station theater (foreground) and behind it, the gymnasium at MCAF, Futema, Okinawa.

THE FIRST MAW (cont.)

away-from-home is Naval Air Station, Atsugi. Smaller than Iwakuni in acreage (by 300 acres) it nonetheless qualifies as the largest air station in the Western Pacific by virtue of its more extensive facilities and larger complement. Like Iwakuni, Atsugi came into existence in 1940 in time to play a vital training and tactical role in Japan's ill-starred war effort. Atsugi, during the war years, was home base for the celebrated Japanese ace, Captain Endo, who, in his equally famous (in Japan) Zero, "Moonlight," played havoc with B-29s over Japan until he was killed in an air duel above Nagoya.

Atsugi has the further distinction of being the airport at which General MacArthur first set foot on Japanese soil at war's end. Although the U.S. Army occupied the area intermittently, it was not until 1950 when the U.S. Navy (again assisted by the industrious Seabees) converted the rapidly deteriorating air station into a major bastion.

Only one group, MAG-11, oldest MAG in Marine aviation, is currently stationed at Atsugi. Its VMF-312 fighter squadron flies the F8U Crusader, while its VMFs (AW) -115 and -314, fly F4D Skyrays to accomplish their all-weather, air-to-air warfare mission.

Futema, Iwakuni, Atsugi. Huge, impressive installations. Yet, despite their interesting histories, imposing statistics and fearsome aerial hardware, they are, in the final analysis, as transitory as boy scout encampments.

Tomorrow, the First MAW, with its hundreds of aircraft, thousands of men

and mountains of supplies, could be gone with no more trace of its passing than, perhaps, a discarded sock lying on a wind-swept, deserted runway. For mobility is one of the essences of Marine aviation. Our air people must be where they are needed, when they are needed, and remain only as long as needed.

No, in the long view, the installations mean nothing; only the men who man them matter.

Are they still the same wild breed who rode the jet stream to glory during WW II and Korea? Beyond question. The officer pilots, for example, still address the enlisted men who comprise their ground crew by their first names. One lieutenant said, "When I land and tell my plane captain, 'Hey, Eddie, have a look at that wheel, will ya?' he might say, 'Okay, I'll get to it in a little bit.' But I know damn well that whatever's wrong will be fixed or I won't be flying



More than 50 tons of supplies were transported during "Operation Packboard." A MAG-16 helicopter helped.

it until it is. If I called him Sergeant Brown, the clown would think I was teed off at him."

This incredible (to a line Marine) conversation is as disconcerting as seeing a bunch of utility-clad Marines running around a runway without their hats on.

A ground crewman patiently explained, "A 55-cent utility cap that got sucked into a jet intake could completely snafu an engine that costs at least \$100,000. A pencil, a stone, a bird, a pack of cigarettes—jets can't digest them."

Like their WW II predecessors and their opposite numbers in the other three Marine Wings, First MAW's enlisted men are a lively lot. They stand their inspections, parades, attend their classes on military subjects just like the rest of us mortals. But singly, or in bunches like bananas, they project an air of easy informality bordering on the rowdy; a *flair*, if you will, that is conspicuously absent at, for instance, Camps Lejeune or Pendleton. They seem to be constantly poking fun at each other, the Corps, and themselves. The only thing they take seriously is

that sky overhead which, to the younger of their number, is a playground where the world's worries can be shucked off. To the older men, the lure of the wild blue is still there, but it is tempered by a calculated caution which is, of course, not to be confused with timidity. The phrase, "There are old aviators and there are bold aviators, but there are no old, bold aviators," has sobering connotations for all men who fly.

Despite the civilian aviation companies' claims of X-million-number of accident-free miles flown, peacetime military flying is not without its hazards. A quick glance at the instrument panel of a jet fighter with its hodge-podge of gauges, levers, buttons and lights, lumped together in an area no bigger than a pillow case, will quickly convince even the skeptic that a pilot's brain and physical reflexes must function at speeds far in excess of the aircraft he is jockeying.

It's a dangerous game, but it is not without its rewards, least of which are the "flight skins," the controversial monetary bonus paid to men who go aloft for varying lengths of time each month. "Skins" are a two-sided coin

one image of which is reflected by the infantryman who feels that his job often qualifies for the "hazardous duty" category. One argues, "I've got a buddy who joined the Corps within a week of me, 15 years ago. He's been a wing-wiper ever since. His flight skins have got him two houses, a color TV set and a car so big you can stow your sea bag in the glove compartment. His kid's weekly allowance is bigger than my bank balance."

The other side of the coin? A Marine gunnery sergeant, based at Atsugi, recently was among the first to learn that his brother, an enlisted pilot with nearly 20 years' service had, along with his whole crew, perished when his flaming transport exploded on a "routine" flight between Okinawa and the Philippines.

And all the skins they've ever drawn wouldn't compensate MSgt Bob Lurie and MGySgt Joe Quinn, two enlisted pilots of MAG-11, for the two-hour nightmare they recently endured. Out of Japan, bound for Kadena, Okinawa, with 15 passengers, their two-engine transport suddenly lost an engine. Jettisoning everything (except, as it later developed, the rifles of the Marine

TURN PAGE

**Though its component parts
are scattered over thousands of
miles, the Wing functions efficiently
under its Iwakuni headquarters**



HUS 'choppers from MAG-16 worked with the 7th Fleet during amphibious exercises.



A Futema-based helicopter flew over Camp Schwab, Okinawa.

THE FIRST MAW (cont.)

passengers) the pair, through coolness and skill, managed to nurse the crippled craft to Kadena. One of the passengers, an infantry captain, later said, "I thought I knew what guts was until I saw Lurie, Quinn and their whole crew reacting to that crisis. I realized I'd never seen it before. If I ever have to ride a plane again, I hope there's an enlisted pilot handling that stick."

But for every moment of crisis within a command as complex as a Marine Wing, there are ten thousand moments of monotony. How well their personnel apply themselves to routine duties affects, of course, their ability to cope with their inevitable crisis. As with all Marine units, the battle will forever be the payoff. And, while war to the rifleman is reduced to its primitive essentials of closing with the enemy and destroying him, war to aviation personnel is infinitely more complex.

Constant training—the adaption of yesterday's techniques, the mastery of today's, the quest for tomorrow's—has paid off in the past for the First MAW at Guadalcanal, Rendova, Bougainville, Iwo Jima, the Philippines and Korea. Its planners are confident that the sweat they shed in peacetime will,

in direct ratio, lessen the blood they and the riflemen they support will shed on tomorrow's battlefields.

Toward this end the training progresses. For the helicopters, there will continue to be, among other facets, such realistic operations as PACKBOARD, SEA HAWK and PONY EXPRESS, with their emphasis on vertical envelopment techniques, and ship-to-shore, anti-guerrilla and jungle fighting operations.

For fighter aircraft, Operation BLUE STAR on Taiwan conclusively proved the merits of the short expeditionary landing field. SELFIELDS (portable landing fields) utilize aluminum planks, 2' x 12' which, combined with mobile arresting gear (MOREST) can provide, as BLUE STAR proved, a 60' x 3400' landing strip within roughly two days' construction time. But BLUE STAR was neither the beginning nor the end of SELF, MOREST or Mirror Landing techniques. It was one of many phases of development which is confidently expected to result in technical perfection.

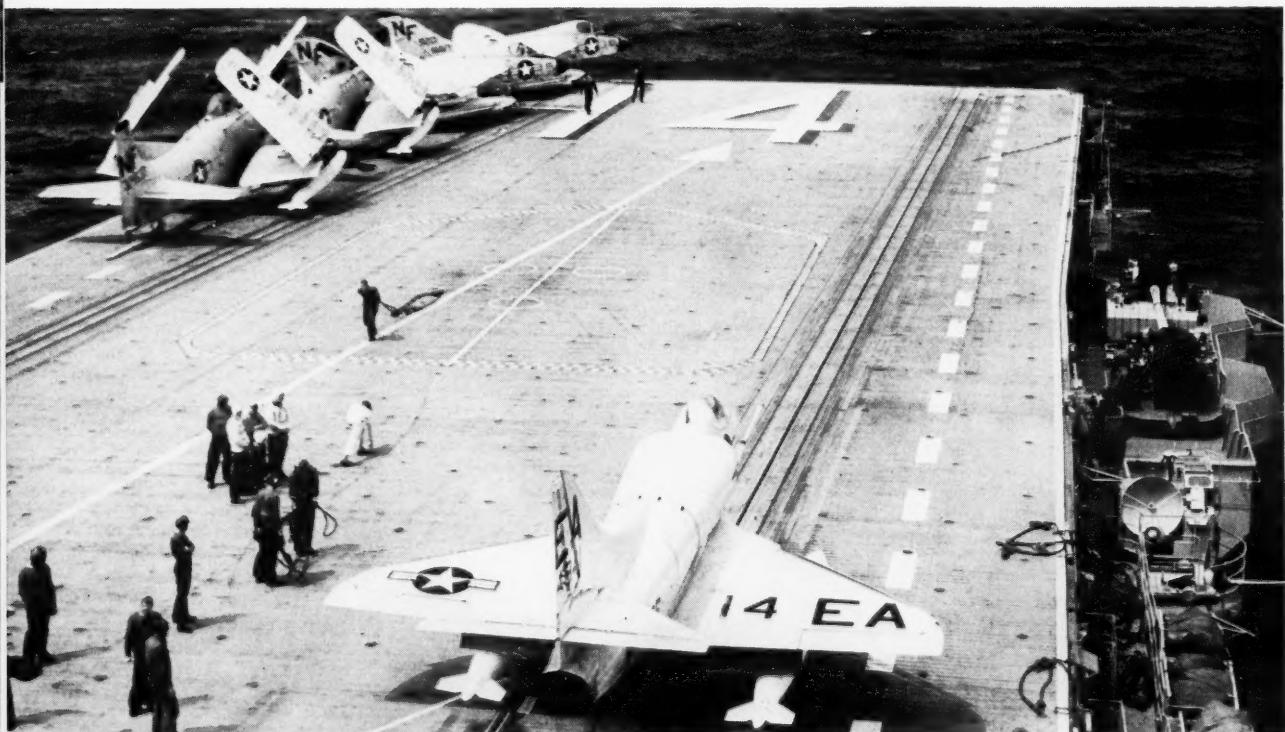
Last year, MACS-8, with little fanfare, completed its 10,000th Ground Control Intercept, a procedure which demands the same professional skill of the lowly generator mechanic and the air controller on the ground as it does of the pilot of the aircraft.

This constant striving for improve-

ment pervades the Wing and obviously is not limited to the tactical squadrons. MWHG-17's supply branch, for instance, this year put into operation a completely mechanized and integrated supply system, utilizing Electronic Accounting Machine cards. Most ground units had previously adopted similar systems, but because of the incredible complexity of aviation's supply system, it was anticipated that it would be years before EAM could be utilized by the air arm.

Technical (and tactical) perfection is the goal of the jet squadrons, such as MAG-11's VMF-312 "Checkerboards" and VMF(AW)-314's "Black Knights." Neither unit is resting on its WW II and Korean laurels. And what is true of these representative squadrons is equally, if not more, true of VMF(AW)-115 and of MAG-12's superb sky-drivers.

Nor would any account of First MAW be complete without special mention of VMR-253's "Bamboo Airlines," whose transports, over a three-month period, flew a staggering 1225 flights to transport 2.5 million pounds of cargo a distance equal to almost 15 times around the world. With a normal operating force of only 16 planes, the squadron must be prepared to air-lift elements of (or, conceivably, all) of the Third Marine Division to any areas



An A4D Skyhawk from Marine Aircraft Group-12 stood ready for catapult off the USS Ticonderoga during carrier qualifications in the Far East.

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Enlisted pilot Robert Lurie and two of his crew checked over their plane.

where their presence might be urgently required.

There is constant work and liaison with the carriers of the Seventh Fleet, that massive, deadly armada which technically controls the operations of both First MAW and Third Marine Division.

But, just as the rifleman's effectiveness is limited by the diligence of the unsung ammunition handler miles to his rear, so would the fighter squadrons, choppers and transports be virtually helpless in combat without the 36 men and equipment of the Tactical Airfield Fuel Dispensing System's unit. Completely air transportable, TAFDS consists of six 10,000 gallon rubber tanks whose three pumps can each squirt super high test gas at the rate of 250 gallons a minute to refuel 12 aircrafts at a time. During an average working day at Iwakuni, the unit pumps an average of 30,000 gallons of fuel.

What other word is there for it? TEAMWORK! Corny, trite, and over-worked, the word gains new stature when it is used to describe First MAW.

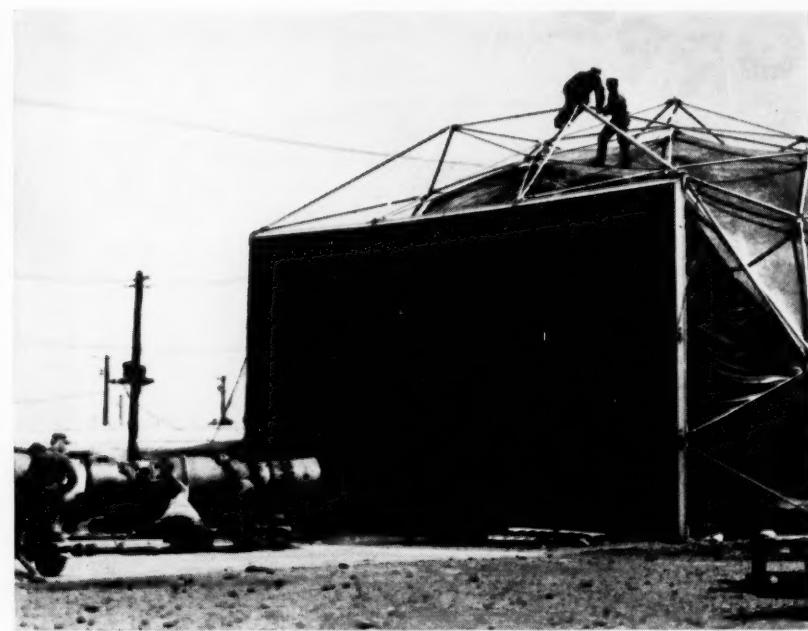
There is no more beautiful sight in the world to the "Grunt" (the word aviation people use to describe the riflemen) than an aircraft zooming in to deal with whatever has momentarily slowed the infantry's advance. But the pilot, glamorous though his job is, could not be there but for his crew, the maintenance men who keep his chariot flying, and a dozen more. He could not stay, firing his deadly bursts, but for an unheralded ordnance man, supply clerk, or the unknown lance corporal whose flat, uninteresting voice guided him off

the runway. And he could not come again if but one man of all the scores who have combined their talents and efforts to put him aloft and keep him there should fall down on his job.

As the frontiers of space are pushed back almost daily and the wild blue gets yondered and yondered, it is quite possible that one day belligerent man,

bored with mundane battlefields, may wage war in the black vacuum beyond the stars. But until the dawn of that dark day, there must be great comfort for the Third Marine Division rifleman in knowing that the sky immediately over his head is as free from danger as it is possible for the men of First MAW to make it.

END



Marines at Iwakuni put up a portable geodetic dome to be used for storage.



Two Iwakuni Marines played the nine-hole golf course adjacent to the parking apron.

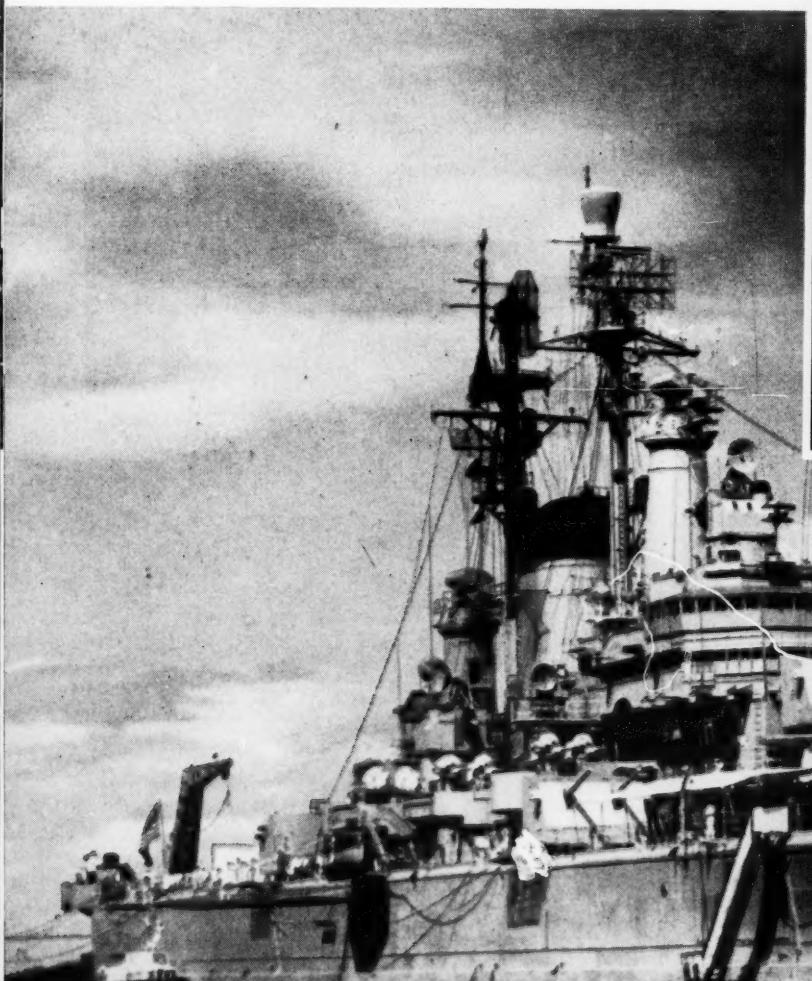
POST of the CORPS

USS

NEWPORT

*Captain Thomas Glidden, Detachment CO, is
also the air defense officer.*

Photo by Cpl J. G. McCullough



**Marines aboard this cruiser-flagship fill job billets
ranging from aerial observers to gun commanders**

PORT NEWS

by SSgt Charles Kester

THIS IS the best duty a single man can get," said a member of the Marine detachment of the *USS Newport News*.

"We travel a lot, get plenty of liberty, chances for promotion are good, and everyone in the detachment feels he belongs to something special," he continued.

The other Marines in the 40-man detachment have similar opinions.

There are two good reasons why the *Newport News* Marines travel more and enjoy better liberty than other sea-going detachments. As the flagship of the Atlantic Fleet's Cruiser Division 2, the *Newport News* is considered to be one of the Navy's "showboats." During the past year, the heavy cruiser has taken part in civic celebrations and public functions in the Mediterranean, the Caribbean and along the Atlantic coast.

Because she is the last naval gunfire cruiser in commission on the East Coast, the *Newport News* is always on call to support amphibious operations which may take place anywhere within the Atlantic Fleet's area.

Training cruises, designed to keep the crew at maximum efficiency, also take the men of the

Newport News away from Norfolk, Va., the ship's home port, into areas the average tourist would enjoy visiting.

Unlike the traditional sea-going detachment, where a man could spend an entire hitch and never need to sew on new chevrons, the *Newport News* Marines can look forward to regular

TURN PAGE

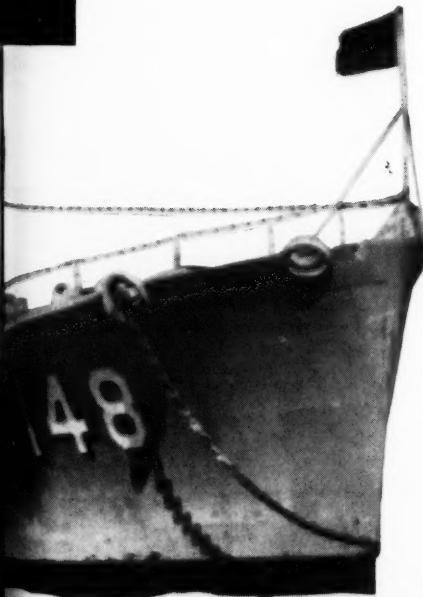
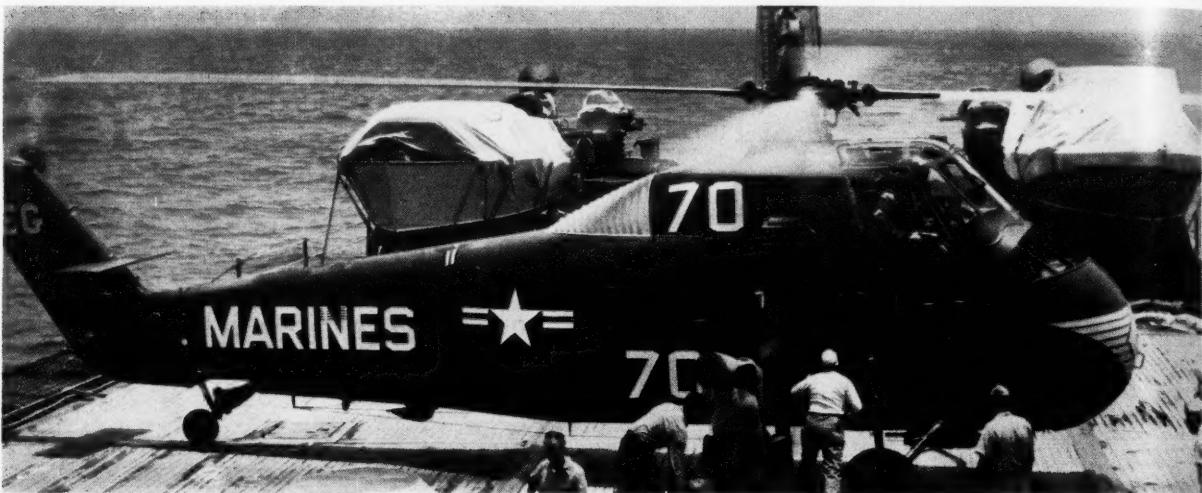


Photo by Cpl J. G. McCullough
Marines control and man two of the
cruiser's 3-inch antiaircraft guns.





Official USN Photo

When personnel had to be transferred to a carrier, the Marines became the first to land a transport helicopter on the cruiser's after-deck.

NEWPORT NEWS (cont.)

promotion opportunities. This is because Captain Thomas T. Glidden, the detachment commander, makes every attempt to fill vacancies in the detachment with men fresh from boot camp, ITR and Sea School. New promotion vacancies are created every time a senior man completes his tour of duty aboard the cruiser.

Marines in the *Newport News* detachment feel they belong to something special for a number of reasons. Among them are the duties to which the detachment is assigned aboard ship, the ceremonial functions they perform ashore, and the training schedule which is designed to make the whole unit work as a team.

Aboard the *Newport News*, Marines control most of the secondary batteries. Capt Glidden is the ship's Air Defense Officer, and is assigned the responsibility for all the antiaircraft weapons on the ship. First Lieutenant John S. Vogt, the detachment's Executive Officer, is also the control officer for the cruiser's 5-inch guns, while 1stSgt Bernard M. Rosoff is in charge of one 3-inch antiaircraft director and SSgt John E. Brennan, the Detachment Gunnery Sergeant, commands another.

Marines are assigned to the twin 3-inch guns which are controlled by Sergeants Rosoff and Brennan. They boast that either of their gun mounts can throw more rounds per minute than any other antiaircraft mounts aboard the ship. At sea, the gun crews spend much of their time in the mounts, training, loading and firing the guns in order to increase their speed and efficiency.

In addition, the Marine detachment plays a large part in controlling the fire of the nine 8-inch guns which make

up the main battery of the *Newport News*.

Capt Glidden and Lt Vogt draw flight pay, though neither is a Naval Aviator. Both are qualified aerial observers and they are assigned those duties aboard ship—to direct the shore fire of the 8-inch guns.

The detachment also supports two naval gunfire liaison teams which direct fire when the cruiser engages shore targets. One team is headed by Capt Glidden and 1stSgt Rosoff; the other by Lt Vogt and SSgt Brennan.

Another duty which falls to the Marine detachment is training the ship's 80-man landing party.

"Before I came to the *Newport News*, I thought corpsmen were the only sailors with any interest in being part-

time Marines," reports 1stSgt Rosoff.

When the *Newport News* landing party passed the reviewing stand during the Armed Forces Day parade in New York, it was obvious that some of the attitudes of the Marine detachment had rubbed off. They were the only small naval unit in the entire parade to carry their own, home-made guidon!

The teamwork concept is fostered within the detachment both by the General Quarters drills aboard ship, and by the training the Marines get ashore.

While the *Newport News* was in Norfolk for a yard period last Spring, every member of the detachment underwent amphibious reconnaissance training at the Landing Force Training Unit at Little Creek, Va.

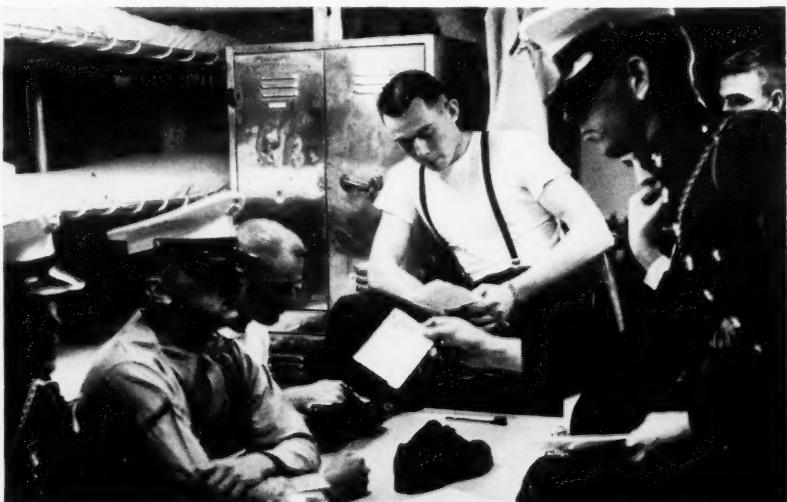


Photo by Cpl J. G. McCullough
The Detachment's lounge and living compartments aren't too crowded, provided everyone doesn't move at once.

Everyone from Capt Glidden to the most junior private took part in the strenuous training. When the detachment practiced landings in rubber boats, each of the boat crews was headed by one of the officers or NCOs.

"Playing around in the cold surf almost killed some of us," said 1stSgt Rosoff, "but the youngsters got a kick out of it."

During the same yard period the whole detachment fired the range at Dam Neck, Va. Two new range records were established while the detachment racked up a 100 percent qualification score for the second year in a row.

SSgt Brennan set a new range record with the pistol when he fired 379x400 and Sgt Robert E. Clouse, NCO-in-charge of the cruiser's Flag Allowance, posted a new Dam Neck record with the M-1 when he fired 236x250.

"Whatever this detachment does, we do it better," said Lt Vogt, explaining the close relationship between the *Newport News* Marines. "We try to make each man feel that the reputation of the entire detachment depends on him."

This attitude carries over into almost every phase of the detachment's activities. New men reporting aboard always buy extra uniforms, to make sure they will look as good as any other member of the detachment, afloat or ashore. In the relatively small Marine compartment it is always a problem to find space to hang the extra uniforms!

Before going on duty, every member of the detachment spends several hours getting his brass polished and his uniform squared away, just to be sure he is a credit to the *Newport News* Marines.

In port, parades and ceremonies consume a major part of the Marine's time. Since the *Newport News* is a flagship, and the last of the naval gunfire cruisers, she is often called on to visit foreign ports on good-will missions.

While the cruiser was in the Mediterranean last year, she visited most of the major seaports. During each visit the Marine detachment fell out to render honors, or take part in some civic function.

Among the highpoints of the past year were the visits the cruiser made to Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and to New York City.

The ship was on hand to help celebrate the newly gained West Indian independence at Port-of-Spain, and she was in New York when the city celebrated Armed Forces Day.

In Port-of-Spain, the Marines took part in a continual round of public celebrations, including a parade through the city and flag-raising ceremonies at NOB, Trinidad. On the latter occasion, the United States turned over to the West Indies government a major part of the huge naval base, which had been in our possession for more than 20 years.

Parties, dances and other informal celebrations helped fill the liberty hours of the *Newport News* Marines.

During their stay, members of the Marine detachment formed some lasting friendships with men of the British West Indies Regiment, stationed at Port-of-Spain. The two units not only took part in the civic functions held during the independence celebration, but they also joined forces for a picnic and field day.

The Marines won more than their share of honors at the field day when they defeated the men of the West Indies Regiment at both baseball and soccer. The British expected to lose the baseball game, but they looked forward to a clear-cut win in soccer. They didn't know the Marine detachment had enough high school and college soccer players to beat the British at their own game!

As a result of working so closely with the West Indies Regiment, the Marines undertook to learn both the British manual of arms and close order drill. Royal SgtMaj John Suttle, of the



Official USN Photo
Ceremonies ashore require much of the Detachment's time.

West Indies Regiment, was amazed to find the Marines giving a creditable performance after only one day's practice.

"I've never seen men learn so fast," he commented.

On the return trip from Trinidad, *Newport News* took time to visit both Martinique, where the Marine detachment had a chance to pitch liberty, and Puerto Rico, where the Marine naval gunfire liaison teams got a workout by directing fire missions for the ship on Culebra Island.

This Spring the heavy cruiser was picked as one of several ships to represent the Navy (continued on page 68)



Official USMC Photo

← The cruiser toured the Mediterranean last year.

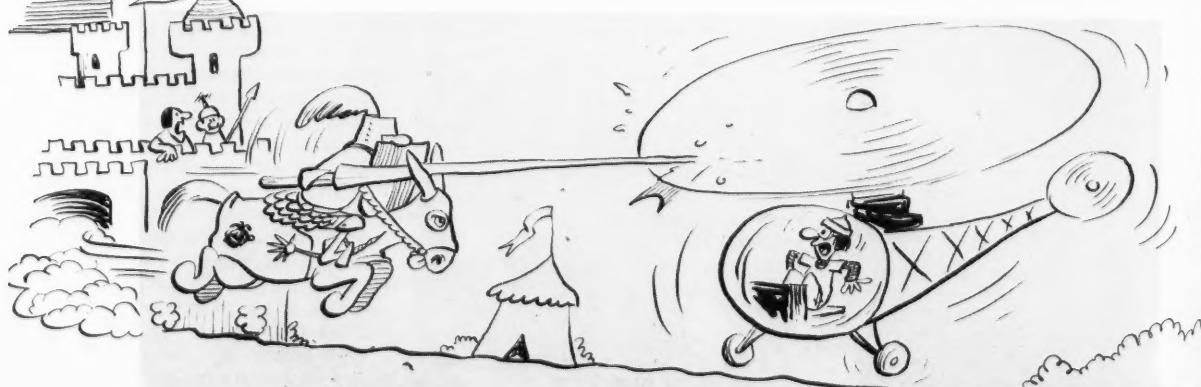
The Merry Knights of the MARINE CORPS

by Bristow

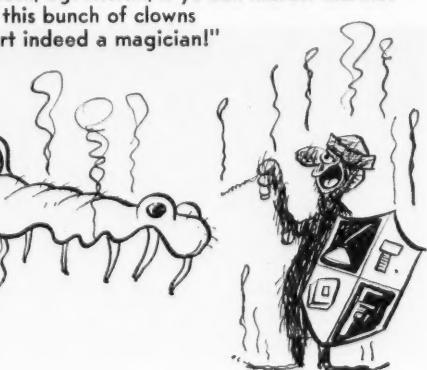


"How do you like my new coat of mail?"

". . . But, Friar, when I asked for a CHURCH KEY I meant a can opener—I'm stuck in here!"



"Ever since Quixote made lance corporal, all he wants to do is joust windmills!"



GOLDEN YEAR



Spectators watched Canada's "Golden Hawks" hold a tight diamond formation in the air while a new GV-1 "Hercules" dwarfed a French Nieuport fighter of World War I vintage.

by SSgt Charles Kester

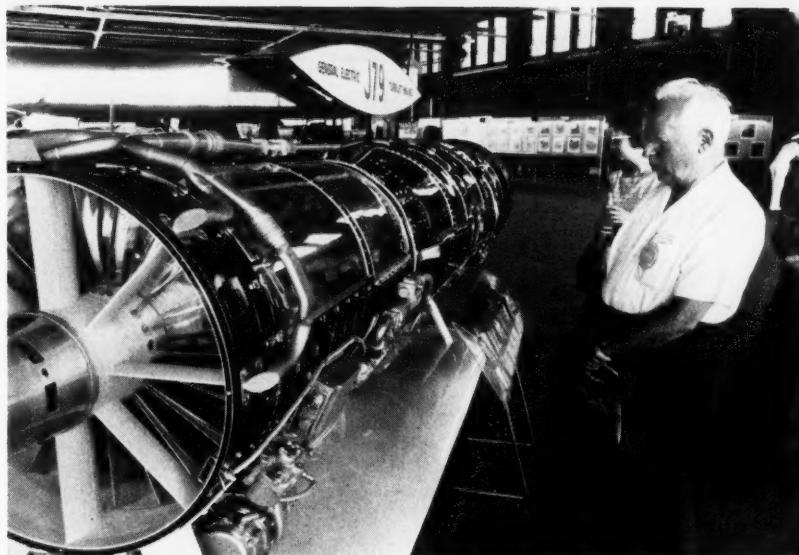
Photos by
GySgt Rod Ayers



FOR MORE than 47 years, eager young men have learned to be eager young pilots at NAS, Pensacola. Almost every Naval Aviator was first introduced to the mysteries of flight over the sand dunes and pine woods that surround the Navy's basic flight school there.

Long known as "The Cradle of Naval Aviation," it was fitting that Pensacola was selected as the site of the principal ceremonies when the Navy celebrated the 50th anniversary of its aviation arm.

Navy and Marine pilots, past and present, were invited to attend the ceremonies, which lasted from June 6 until June 11 at the Naval Air Station. On the base, a full range of flight demonstrations, static displays, carrier cruises and parties were scheduled. The city of Pensacola, which celebrated its annual Fiesta of the Five Flags in conjunction with the 50th anniversary, was the scene



Capt Fred R. Maxwell, Jr., USN, (Retd) examined a cutaway model of the J-79 jet engine.



Nearly 7000 Naval Aviators

were registered for the five-day

festivities held at Pensacola



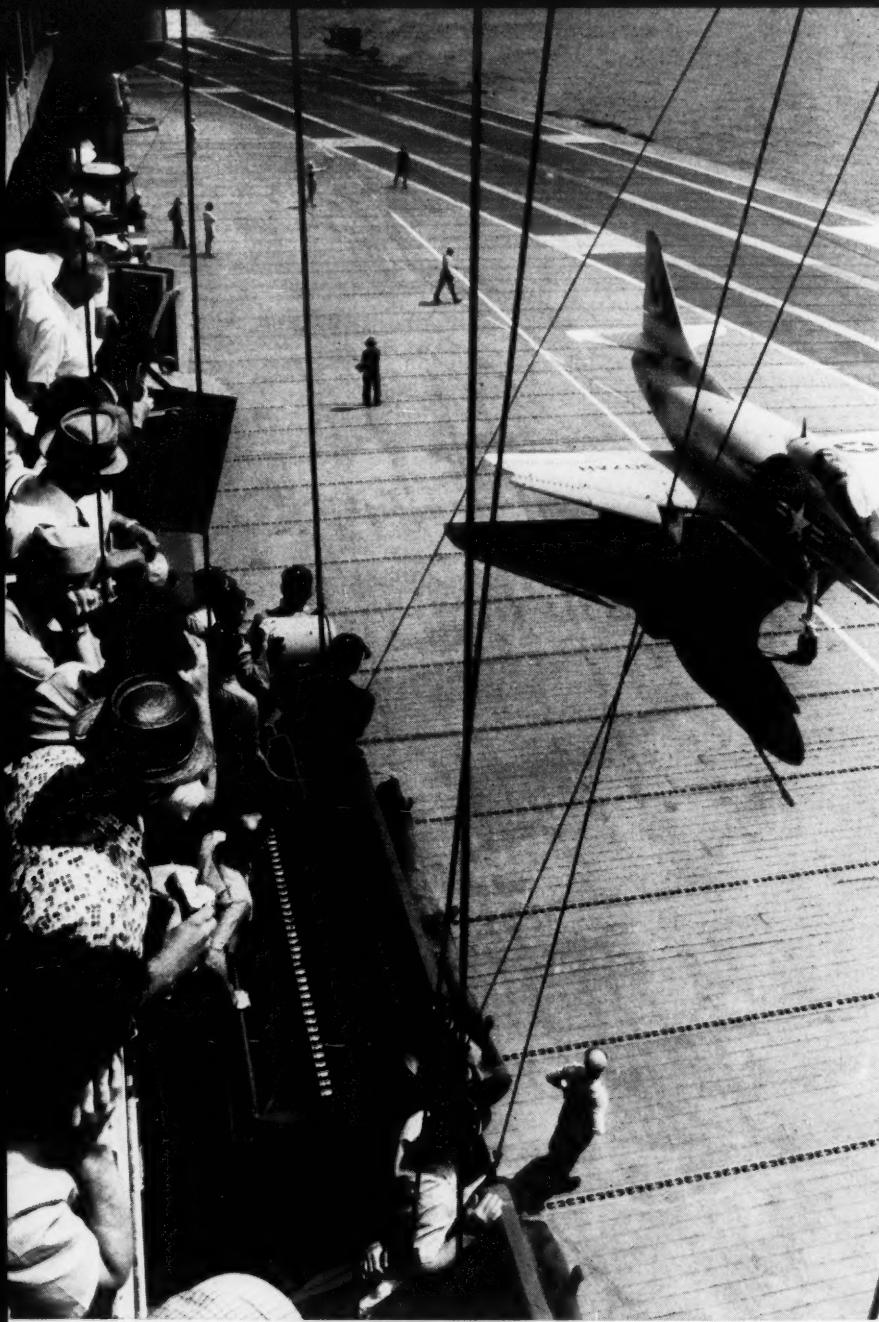
Aviation pioneer, Billy Parker, got an assist for his 1912 Curtis pusher aircraft.

of class reunions, parades, parties and civic celebrations.

More than 6800 Naval Aviators from all parts of the country signed in at the two registration booths which opened for business on Tuesday, June 6. The booths, one on base, the other in downtown Pensacola, were thronged for a few days as visiting pilots and their families logged in and were briefed.

The annual Governor's Military Banquet, normally held in Tallahassee, took place in Pensacola on Tuesday night. Florida's Governor, Farris Bryant, was host to military officers from all over the state, as well as to specially invited aviators who were attending the anniversary celebrations.

Welcoming ceremonies were held on the football field at the Air Station on Wednesday morning. During a Cadet Regiment review, members of the graduating class of the regiment were designated as Naval Aviators. Admiral Patrick N. L. Ballinger, USN (Retd),



An A4D taxied to the catapult after making an angled-deck landing on the Antietam.

GOLDEN YEAR (cont.)

Naval Aviator #8, pinned wings on the youngest member of the class, Ensign T. F. Kiefer. Other senior aviators pinned wings on Kiefer's classmates. Vice Admiral R. B. Pirie, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air), delivered the graduation address.

The Open House, which featured static displays by both the military and by aircraft manufacturers, also commenced its four-day operation on Wednesday morning. During the four days the base was open to the public the static displays drew huge crowds from the Pensacola area.

USS Antietam (CVS-36) embarked visiting aviators Wednesday afternoon for the first of three cruises she made during the celebration. While at sea on each of the trips, the guests were shown some of the latest developments in carrier aviation.

Included in the demonstrations were angled-deck carrier landings and steam catapult launchings. Pilots who remembered operations aboard carriers during World War II were amazed at the speed and safety of launchings aboard the Antietam.

Equally amazing to many of the visitors were the firepower demonstrations which included over-the-shoulder bombing runs, rocket firing and napalm drops.

A Welcome Aboard cocktail party, sponsored by the city of Pensacola at nearby Santa Rosa Beach, was the main feature for visitors Wednesday night.

Ellyson Field was the scene of the principal on-base activities on Thursday. In addition to static displays and an Open House at the field, there were flight demonstrations of the newest helicopter equipment, conducted by various manufacturers.

Visitors were not restricted to the base for their fun. In Pensacola there was a parade every night, as the Krewes crowned their kings and queens. Each of the Krewes, social groups which exist only for the Fiesta activities, paraded through downtown Pen-

Part of the Antietam's display activities were

angled-deck landings and catapult launchings

sacola with gaily decorated floats carrying Krewe members in costume.

The San Carlos Hotel was headquarters for several aircraft firms, each of whom held their own open houses for pilots attending the anniversary celebrations.

Class reunions were held at a number of Pensacola hotels and restaurants. Each year-group was responsible for conducting its own reunion and parties.

On Friday, the Open House at the Air Station continued, while the *Antietam* made its last Naval Aviators' cruise before joining other Fleet units

TURN PAGE



2dLt J. L. Gricker received his aviator's wings during graduation ceremonies for the Aviation Cadet Regiment.

Colorful costumes accented the Fiesta of Five Flags.

GOLDEN YEAR (cont.)

at the pier on the base for Open House and general visiting.

Two events Friday night held the attention of the visitors. Colonel Joe Foss was the guest speaker at a Naval Aces Reunion at the Mustin Beach Officers Club, and at Corry Field a record crowd turned out for a record-sized fish fry.

Saturday was the biggest day of the entire celebration. More than 90,000 people crowded the hangar area at Forrest Sherman Field to watch a day-long series of flight demonstrations.

Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States were represented during the air-borne portions of the show. Canada's "Golden Hawks" flight demonstration team, the Air Force's "Thunderbirds" and the Navy's "Blue Angels" thrilled the audience with their aerobatics.

Great Britain's new "Vulcan" delta-winged, super-sonic jet bomber made both slow and high-speed passes to demonstrate the capabilities of the 97-foot aircraft.



Mrs. Helen Ellyson, wife of the first Naval aviator, enjoyed the displays and flight demonstrations.



2d Lt Robert Hanke explained the cockpit of an F 11 F "Tiger Cat" to his brother.

The Navy's latest trainers, including the T-28 "Trojan," and T-34 "Mentor" and the T2J "Buckeye," went aloft to show visitors the equipment used by fledgling aviators.

Antique and obsolete aircraft were also put through their paces to provide a contrast with the sleek jet fighters and bombers. Billy Parker, aviator #45, flew a 1912 Curtis biplane similar to the type used by early naval aviators, while Commander Frank G. Tallman III, USNR, demonstrated the flight capabilities of the French Nieuport fighter of World War I fame.

World War II aircraft were represented in the air by the F4U "Corsair" and the F8F-1 "Bearcat."

The Navy showed off some of its newest air weapons with fly-bys of the A3J "Vigilante" attack bomber, the F4H "Phantom II" and the F8U "Cruiser."

Helicopter flight capabilities were demonstrated by instructors from Ellyson Field, flying the Bell trainer and the Piasecki and Sikorsky utility 'copiers.'

On the hard stand at Sherman Field, virtually every aircraft presently in use by the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard were on display.

In addition to the static aircraft displays there were two bands to entertain visitors between flight demonstrations. The Air Station Band alternated with

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the 10th Naval District Steel Band, from San Juan, Puerto Rico, providing music to take the spectators' minds off the 100-plus heat that gradually turned the field into an oven.

Saturday night, Sailors and Marines from the Air Station joined the citizens of Pensacola for a giant parade through the streets of the city. Marching units of all kinds and decorated floats of every description moved down Pensacola's Palafox Street for almost two hours.

After the parade, the crowds that lined the streets took their enthusiasm with them to the dozens of parties and dances held in the Pensacola area.

A more somber note was struck Sunday morning, when memorial services were held at the Naval Air Station chapel and at all the churches in Pensacola.

All afternoon, automobiles left the base, carrying weary visitors back to their homes. On their way out the gate more than one shouted, "See you at the hundredth anniversary."

END



Musicians of the famed 10th Naval District's Steel Band entertained huge crowds during a cocktail party.

Fast and slow passes were made by one of Great Britain's "Vulcan" bombers, which came in "down and dirty," during a demonstration of the supersonic aircraft's capabilities.



SPORT SHORTS

by GySgt George Cushman

East Coast service football fans will be treated to a better brand of ball with the announcement that a new conference has been formed and will go into operation this fall. Eight military posts and stations, including Camp Lejeune and Quantico, make up the first all-service conference. **Jim Ward**, athletic director at Fort Dix, has been elected commissioner of the new league which will conduct championship schedules in both football and basketball. Other members of the conference, in addition to Dix, Lejeune and Quantico, are Forts Lee, Belvoir, Eustis, Monmouth and Devens. This particular conference took three years to form and it is hoped that a nationwide league among military installations will spring from the East Coast Interservice Conference.

Terry Downes has captured the European, Massachusetts and New York versions of the world middle-weight championship by upsetting another former Marine, Paul Pender. Downes, who was an amateur sensation while fighting at Quantico, opened a gaping cut over Pender's left eye in the ninth and the fight was stopped by Pender's handlers before the tenth canto. . . . Former All-Marine golfing champion, **Phil Rodgers**, captured a large share of the purse in the St. Paul Open when he recovered from opening-day jitters to shoot par golf the final three days. It was his first appearance in the money column since January.

Quantico's **John Uelses**, was the only Marine to make the United States' AAU track team which is currently touring Europe. His pole vault mark of 15'4" was good for a second place tie at the National AAU meet and at his first European meet he leaped

15'5" for a new mark. . . . **Lt Jim Deemer**, a former runner-up in the National Junior Championship, blazed to a 33-33-66 on the #1 course at Camp Lejeune, just missing the course record of 65 set 14 years ago. Ed "Porky" Oliver holds the record set in 1947 during an exhibition. Deemer's round did tie the best round since the course has been changed and the greens layout revised.

John Cranston, who has teamed for two years with San Diego's other tennis stalwart, **Jack Douglas**, closed out his Marine career with an easy victory in the San Diego Public Parks Tournament. The two MCRD netters formed probably the most potent one-two punch in service tennis history. Douglas has moved up in the amateur ranks from sixth to fourth position The Naval Academy has had some great football players but to **Joe Bellino** goes the honor of having an athletic jersey retired from use. Bellino's famous football number—27—won't be seen on an Academy player again. Bellino is the highest scorer in Navy football history with 198 points, including 110 during his senior year.

Joe Wynn, son of the Chicago White Sox pitching star, **Early Wynn**, has completed recruit training at Parris Island and has ambitions of cracking into the lineup in football at some Marine installation. Young Wynn led the high school gridders in the state of Florida in scoring during the 1959 season when he scored 140 points. He also starred as a pitcher-third baseman in high school. . . . Another son of a famous sports figure, **Pvt Lee F. Ivy, Jr.**, completed recruit training at San Diego this Summer. His father, **L. F. "Pop" Ivy**, is the acknowledged master of the (continued on page 74)





Major Wil 'E' Overgaard

The personable coach of Quantico's defending All-Marine championship eleven has compiled a 19-2 won-loss record and captured two National Service Football titles since taking over in 1959.



30 who were DOOMED

by Duane Decker



BY THE TIME I reached Guam as an enlisted correspondent for *Leatherneck* during the first week of January, 1945, the island had officially been declared "secured" for five months. Secured it

was, in the official sense that organized Japanese resistance had ceased; but bands of Japanese soldiers were still around, hiding out in caves in the lush, green hills.

I was awaiting temporary assignment

to the Third Marine Division, whose rest camp was on Guam at that time. The Third was now busy making preparations to become the "floating reserve" (and no reserve force ever floated so briefly) for the approaching

Because Marines saved a youngster's

life, 30 of them would die at a party of appreciation

invasion of a tiny island almost nobody this side of the generals had ever heard of until then—Iwo Jima. During the period spent on Guam, I heard many stories from other enlisted Marines who had taken part in the Guam operation and who had remained stationed there for the occupation.

Among these stories were some that were so wild I had a hard time believing them. One of the most incredible of all those yarns I dismissed immediately in my mind as a complete fabrication. What did they take me for? After all, I was a long time out of boot camp. I was feeling reasonably salty by then.

But this story kept coming back and back and back at me. It seemed that every enlisted man who had been on Guam at the time the incident presumably took place wanted to tell somebody who hadn't been. Complete with details and dramatic gestures. The thing that gradually challenged my skepticism and finally made me a believer was that no matter how many playbacks of it I heard, the facts never varied. Finally I checked the story through to its source—a native doctor—and I was fully convinced of its truth.

In case you—as I—find it too fantastic to be fact, ask any Marine you happen to bump into who was on Guam in mid-September of 1944—a month after the island had been secured.

In fairness to the thread of logic that weaves its way through this minor legend, it should be pointed out that at the time it took place—a mere month, remember, after organized Japanese resistance formally ended—the hills of Guam were literally alive with trapped bands of Japanese combat troops. They made constant night forays in search of food; they killed, and took back to their caves, beasts of burden belonging to the native Chamorrons. No native or Marine ever wandered into those hills alone.

As a result, Marine patrols were still busy, night and day, rooting the defeated enemy out of the hideaways. That is why (and this is highly pertinent to the story) the sound of rifle fire in the night was still routine on Guam when the events described here took place.

Although the incident is presented in

fictional form, it is 100 percent true to the facts as related to me by Marines who were on Guam at the time.

...

It was easy to see that the doctor had been running hard. The sergeant was aware of that as the wizened little Chamorran stumbled into the tent, gasping for breath. He flopped onto the sergeant's sack and panted. When his thin chest finally stopped heaving, he spoke in a quick, desperate blurt.

"Sergeant! Thirty Marines doomed! Any minute, maybe. Any minute. We got to stop them before they get there."

"Get where?" the sergeant asked. He made no sense out of what the doctor had said. He stared at the little man and though he saw wild fear in the eyes, there was no sign of drunkenness.

"To the party," the doctor said.

"Easy does it, Doc. What party? Where? Why are the thirty doomed?"

"Because they will drink the tuba."



"Tuba!" the sergeant said, even more baffled. If it were not for the fright in the doctor's eyes he would have thought he was being ribbed. There was nothing deadly about tuba, except the hangover it gave you. He'd been drunk on it a few times since he'd hit the islands. It was just the fermented sap of the coconut palm, a favorite drink of islanders who wanted to get tanked up. He could still remember his last tuba hangover, and the nine little men with hammers who had been working on his head when he woke up.

"At this party," the doctor said, "the doomed ones will drink tuba spiked with alky. Japanese alky. Left by them."

Suddenly the sergeant sensed what the old man was trying to tell him. "Methyl alky? You mean the doomed ones at this party will drink tuba with methyl in it?"

The doctor nodded hard, his head going up and down like a piston. The sergeant knew all about that, too. The Japanese used methyl alky for motor fuel. But if a man put it inside his stomach, even a small dose—well, first would come the convulsions, then the blindness would set in and after that the methyl would eat its way to the brain. From the case histories that the sergeant had heard it made death about as agonizing as death could get.

The sergeant looked angrily at the doctor now. "Why did you come to me? Why didn't you go to the party and stop the doomed ones?"

The doctor spread his small hands helplessly. "I do not know where the party is, Sergeant."

"You have no idea?"

"Only that it is somewhere outside Agana, Sergeant."

"Then how do you know anything about it? How do you know that you know what you're talking about?"

The words spilled out of the doctor in a frenzy of speed. Five minutes ago a native guard had crawled into the tent which served temporarily as the doctor's office. The guard had been seized by convulsions. He was close to incoherence. But before he lost consciousness the doctor had managed to learn that he had stopped at the home of a Chamorro friend. The friend was waiting to throw a tuba party for 30 Marines, in gratitude to them—his young son had been saved by Marines during the first days of the invasion. This party was his gesture of deep affection for them.

He did not know, of course, that the alcohol was deadly methyl. Neither had the guard known when he'd accepted a drink before heading for night duty at his post. This was all, in the way of facts, that the doctor had been able to get out of the dying guard.

Now that the sergeant finally had the full picture, the sense of horror crept over him. Any minute now, any minute...

He stared out of the tent, fiercely trying to figure out how to spring into action, how to do something to save the 30 who were doomed, who were marching toward death right now.

There was no time to round up a search party to locate the scene of the tuba party. To check every house and hut in the (continued on page 78)

GUERRILLA!

by Col. J. A. Donovan, Jr.



A nation fighting for its liberty ought not to adhere rigidly to rules of warfare. Mass uprisings, revolutionary methods, guerrilla bands everywhere; such are the only means by which a small nation can hope to maintain itself against an adversary superior in numbers and equipment. By their use a weaker force can overcome its stronger and better organized opponent.

Remarks on guerrilla warfare.
Karl Marx.

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The best defense in hostile territory

is a continued offense, strict adherence to alertness

and complete mobility of troops, regardless of size of unit.

Part III (conclusion)

THERE is an understandable reluctance on the part of professional fighting men, such as U. S. Marines, to participate in non-ethical or irregular activities. It is contrary to their normal codes of honor and fairness. Yet guerrilla warfare—which is as old as military history and is now widely practiced by the forces of Communism—has no rules. "The ends justify the means." The "ends" are the conquest of the Free World by the Communist conspiracy. One of the means employed by the Communists is guerrilla-type action, directed toward undermining and destroying anti-Communist governments.

Guerrilla warfare is relatively inexpensive and can be used to exploit an area where a Communist foothold has been gained. Recent events in Laos, Vietnam and Cuba are examples of this form of Communist aggression. U. S. military forces must be prepared to oppose guerrilla operations and they should study and understand the Communist methods. They must be ready to employ anti-guerrilla tactics and techniques whenever called upon.

Tactical Operations

The reinforced infantry formation is basically suitable for operations against guerrillas because it is the most flexible and mobile type combat force for continuous, around-the-clock action in any climate or terrain. Anti-guerrilla operations will include employment of most of the infantry's weapons and tactics. The heavier supporting arms of the Marine air-ground team will be useful mainly for destroying a fixed enemy force or to defend a vital area or installation from guerrilla attack. Helicopter observation and transport is, of course, an essential contribution of the aviation teammate.

The main theme of anti-guerrilla operations is offensive action against the guerrilla bands, their base areas and their sources of strength. These operations take the form of combat patrols, air strikes, raids, day or night ambush, and sweeps. All operations should include misleading cover plans and ruses to confuse the enemy. No activities are

conducted on a routine pattern or schedule that can be defined by the enemy.

Local security is of particular importance in guerrilla warfare. The guerrilla tactic is the hit-and-run surprise attack. If the enemy is frustrated by effective security against these attacks, he fails in his purpose and his morale is destroyed. So the base camps, aviation installations and logistic support areas of the anti-guerrilla force are organized and closed up for tight local security. Lines of communication and supply are guarded and patrolled.

Security posts, airfields, logistic areas and static guards will always be objectives of guerrilla attack. Security posts are dug in, wired and mined. They should also be camouflaged and concealed. Sentries work in pairs and cover each other. Each installation should maintain a ready reserve counterattack force. Weapons are kept at hand for individual defense—and it should be remembered that the guerrilla often attacks with the sole objective of seizing arms and ammunition. Maximum use should be made of sentry dogs and imaginative security devices.

Collective security is practiced by all formations, all movements and in all installations. Even troops on liberty should travel armed and in pairs in guerrilla country. At best, lone individuals or small numbers of anti-guerrilla troops invite ambush, assassination and kidnap by the insurgents. There is little opportunity to relax until the guerrilla himself is put completely on the defensive. This can result only from constantly pressing him with well planned offensive operations.

Planning Details

The anti-guerrilla task force will usually consist of a small infantry formation such as a squad, platoon or company reinforced by such other arms and specialists as are needed for the job at hand. The commander will be an NCO or junior officer upon whom will fall the detailed planning and supervision. Action against the furtive and unscrupulous Communist guerrilla calls for careful planning and attention to detail.

Of first importance is the armament of the force. The T/E weapons of a Marine rifle platoon should be generally satisfactory. The automatic rifles will be the base of any fire plan. In close or jungle type terrain there might be a requirement for arming squad and fire team leaders with sub-machine guns and shotguns. The infantry formations of other nations, as well as Communist-equipped guerrillas, now have substantial numbers of light, rapid fire, sub-machine gun type weapons for close range work. Their high fire power contributes to shock action and they are particularly valuable at night.

Numbers of hand grenades (smoke, incendiary and fragmentation) should be included as well as grenade projectors. The new M-79, 40-mm. Grenade Launcher, should be ideal for combatting guerrillas. Demolitions or chemical weapons may also be needed.

Attention must be paid to the equipment and preparation of each individual. The objective is a light load, camouflage and silence. Helmets and body armor should not be necessary; they are more appropriate when facing an enemy armed with heavy supporting weapons and HE fires. More important is an adequate basic load of ammunition on each man. Individuals should carry only minimum food and water (one canteen). Extra rations and water for a lengthy patrol or mission may be carried by designated carriers, native porters or provided by helicopter resupply. Regardless of their personal needs, the fighting men must not be overburdened with supplies if they are to maintain strength and mobility equal to the guerrilla.

Each individual camouflages his exposed skin, uniform and equipment. Paint, mud or special camouflage materials may be used. The purpose is to modify appearance, reduce shine and to blend with terrain. Effective camouflage is an art not to be left to the untrained.

Aromatic shaving lotions and hair oils may give away an ambush force. Cigar and cigarette smoke and butts can leave tell-tale traces of a U.S. patrol.

All loose, rattling, or noisy gear

GUERRILLA (cont.)

should be taped down, covered or eliminated. Silent movement is an absolute necessity in stalking the guerrilla.

Prior to each mission, the anti-guerrilla task force should rehearse its plans and battle drills on terrain similar to the locality in which it expects to operate. Rehearsals should be conducted day and night.

All weapons should be checked and fired to include zeroing and close combat fire for familiarity.

Finally, individuals must be inspected to ensure fitness for the field. No one who has a cough should go on the mission. Legs and feet must be in top shape. The counter-guerrilla fighter should be physically and mentally ready for aggressive, confident and mobile combat.

The Civilian Problem

Perhaps the most difficult aspect of possible operations against Communist-inspired guerrillas facing conventional U. S. forces are the problems of dealing with the local populace. Inherent in Communist doctrine for guerrilla warfare is the requirement for public support of the guerrilla forces. The Chinese Communist leader, Mao Tse-Tung, has said, "Guerrilla warfare is basically organized and maintained by the masses, and once it is deprived of these masses, or fails to enlist their participation and cooperation, its survival and development is not possible."



To the Free World forces opposing this form of Communist aggression this means simply that a line cannot be drawn initially between enemy fighting forces and their supporting "non-combatants." There is often no clear distinction. The battle is everywhere and the civilian populace must be included among the enemy until segregated and determined to be innocent.

When there is evidence of civilian support or cooperation with the guerrilla forces, the civilians become as much of an objective of counter-guerrilla operations as do the guerrillas. This may present hard choices for conventional armed forces trained to deal only with uniformed enemy armies.

Historically, we have seen the outrages and reprisals committed against the hostile civilian populace by the Nazis and Japanese in their efforts to defeat guerrillas in World War II. The drastic measures taken by their hard-pressed field commanders were considered crimes against humanity.

The point is that, in any war where the civilian populace actively supports the enemy, and in addition inhabits the battle area, it then becomes a belligerent, and will suffer. By incorporating the civilian populace in the politico-military strategy of their aggression against the Free World, the Communists thereby expose the "non-combatants" to military action. These grim facts must be faced by any American military forces involved in the unconventional environment of guerrilla warfare.

Appropriate military techniques for controlling or punishing civilians aiding enemy guerrilla forces need not—and should not—be extreme and violent to the point where they destroy the image of Free World ideals. At the same time, civilian actions affecting our forces and their mission cannot be ignored.

There are many weaknesses in the social, political and economic life of civilians who become participants in Communist aggression and who are the inhabitants of a guerrilla battleground. These weaknesses should be exploited and turned against the guerrillas.

For example, local food sources, upon which the guerrillas also depend, can be seized, impounded and rationed only to cooperative civilians. Livestock, salt, fuel and sources of leather for shoes can be controlled.

Local currencies can be taken off the market and replaced by military script.

Curfews, passports and movement controls can confine and restrict the populace.

Footwear can be confiscated, thus putting the guerrilla on his bare feet.

Suspects can be seized, detained, interrogated and removed from the area. They may be harmlessly marked by such techniques as head shaving for identification.

Whole suspect communities can be temporarily transplanted to another area.

Local customs, myths and superstitions may be avenues of attack and weak resistance.

Counter-rumor and counter-propa-

ganda can be used to resist the Communist efforts among the people.

At the same time, the Free World forces should provide medical care and aid to the aged, the women and children. The usual kindness and generosity of American troops toward non-combatants is effective when it is not translated as a sign of weakness or charity.



There are many ways of dealing with the difficult problems posed by a hostile local populace giving aid to the guerrillas. Imagination, realism and judgment are necessary in determining the techniques to be employed by U. S. forces.

Most civilians caught in any area of contest between Communist aggression and Free World resistance don't fully understand the issues and basically want nothing more than peace and hope for a better future. To let them see the direction wherein these objectives lie is part of the job of the military forces of freedom.

A challenge to the forces of freedom

It is safe to say that the possibilities posed by the Communist form of guerrilla warfare present new and demanding challenges to the American combat forces committed to the defense of freedom. Like so many other big issues facing the world today, they usually boil down to the skill, determination and courageous performance of obscure individuals in remote jobs who must carry out the larger policy. Solutions will not be provided by new and exotic equipment. The success of U. S. Marines, if called upon to stamp out enemy guerrillas, will result from a high order of performance by young, determined Marines under skilled leadership. There can be no doubt about the need for aggressive action, firmness of purpose, imagination, and daily evidence that the forces of freedom are the forces of victory and the future.

END



the old gunny says ---

DESPITE a tendency, in recent years, to belittle the value of the combat tank on the modern battlefield, the fact remains that a fighting tank in action will usually dominate that portion of the field on which it stands. If there are a lot of tanks, they will control a large area. For this reason, the enemy's tanks and the capabilities of his modern armored forces are factors which must be considered by every commander.

Mobile assault forces, such as U.S. Marines and airborne forces, must give special consideration to the threats posed by enemy armor. The assault type landings and rapid deployment into an enemy area practiced by these forces also restrict their ability to land heavy, long range, anti-tank weapons. They are therefore susceptible to the heavy fire power, mobility and shock action typical of modern armor.

"The amphibious assault Marine, even when provided with his organic anti-tank rockets and recoilless rifle, is still vulnerable to enemy armor. He will continue to be until his own supporting tanks can join him. For, in spite of theories to the contrary, there is no evidence that a tank is not still the best anti-tank weapon.

"However, on a fluid battlefield, and especially in vertical envelopment operations, there will be times when friendly armor is not available. Fortunately, despite the formidable nature of an enemy tank, it is a blind and clumsy monster, vulnerable to infantry attack, when it is isolated from its supporting armor and accompanying infantry. The infantry can close with and defeat enemy tanks by an aggressive and imaginative combination of tank-destroying tactics and techniques:

"Tanks are restricted as to roads and routes they can utilize. They are obstructed by heavy woods, marsh, paddies, rivers and steep terrain. They are difficult to camouflage and hide. They raise tell-tale clouds of dust and

their noisy engines give warning at some distance, day or night. Even more characteristic is the blindness of the tank crew when buttoned up for battle.

"Tank fighters must learn that they can close in on the blind areas of an enemy tank. Smoke and WP grenades will add to the tank's lack of visibility—and under the cover of darkness the infantryman is most effective against tanks.

"The basis of sound, infantry tank-killing tactics should be the short range ambush and surprise assault, using both organic and improvised anti-tank weapons.

"Never open fire with infantry weapons on the front of a tank or at mid ranges. This is the time to destroy his accompanying infantry. Hit the tank on the flanks and rear when he closes the range.

"Establish tank traps, such as the rocket ambush, consisting of a 3.5 inch rocket launcher round buried in a roadside bank. Connect it with a battery in such a way that a tank will fire it into its own side when it runs over a trip wire laid across the road.

"Daisy chains of three or four anti-tank mines, tied four or five feet apart on a rope or detonating cord, can be pulled from concealed positions across the path of an enemy tank, to be set

off by wire or their own fuze.

"The Germans, during World War II, invented the Bolo Bomb of two AT mines, a detonating cord connecting both mines, blasting cap, time fuze, igniter and a line, long enough to permit the mines to hang over each side of the tank. One mine is tossed over the tank while the detonator is held and activated. The effect of the double detonation upon the tank is devastating—and entertaining for the foot soldier.

"Then, of course, there are the interesting possibilities of the imaginative use of thermite grenades, gasoline bottle Molotov cocktails and cans of napalm applied generously to a tank's engine compartment.

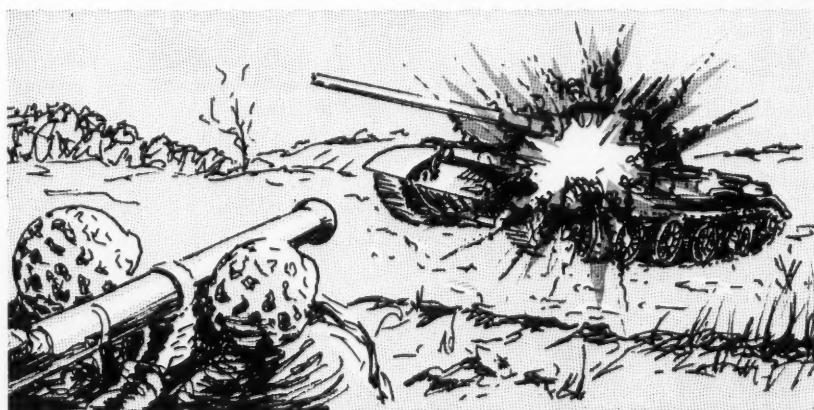
"During the years since World War II, Marines have kept alive the techniques of assaulting fortified beach positions which were learned so vividly in that old war. Despite the fact that there are few, if any, known fortified coastlines today, we still have the same assault skills, including large numbers of flame throwers in the infantry.

"These same assault skills and techniques, including the assault weapons sequence, could very well be applied against enemy tanks. With some flexible and imaginative thought, our assault tactics can be readily applied against the more probable and widespread threat of enemy armor.

"In addition to realizing the inherent weaknesses of a tank and practicing some varied tank-killing tactics, our troops should also know that they can dig in positions which will permit them to be overrun by enemy armor and remain unharmed. Once the tank has passed, it is easier to deal with both the tank and its accompanying infantry.

"Just remember, to defeat enemy armor, face the facts; he's blind, noisy and clumsy—and it's best to face him from the rear!"

END



TALLAHASSEE

TANKERS

by SSgt Charles Kester

Photos by
GySgt Rod Ayers



*The 1st Tank Co. of Tallahassee takes part in many civic functions.
The 1961 Armed Forces Day Parade was typical.*

IN TIME, it's said, a person can get used to almost anything, but it is doubtful if the citizens of Tallahassee, Fla., will ever become accustomed to sharing their roads with M-48 tanks! Most residents of Florida's capital still find it disconcerting to round a corner near the Appalachicola National Forest and find a huge, green-painted tank bearing down on them!

The Marine Corps Reserve's 1st Tank Company was formed in Tallahassee in June, 1956, but there is still an occasional excitable citizen who drives his car off into the pine woods when he sees a column of tanks coming his way!

Almost every drill week end the M-48s of the Tank Company make the short trip to the National Forest, where more than 1000 acres have been set aside for the unit's use. Although the route from the armory to the training area is over little-used back roads, there is always a crowd of excited children and interested adults at the roadside to watch the Tallahassee Tankers pass by.

With such a huge training area at the armory's front door, it isn't surprising that the tank company has won high marks during each of its annual field training periods at Camp Lejeune.

Each of the company's two tank platoons get plenty of practice in han-

dling their 50-ton vehicles over difficult terrain. Gunners keep their shooting eyes sharp on the moving target range, built by the company out of scrap parts.

Members of the unit get more infantry training than most tankers because of the equipment situation in the company. Although the organization has enough members to form two tank platoons, it only has five gun tanks, a flame tank and a tank retriever. No matter how you slice it, there just aren't enough tanks to go around!

The company has solved this problem by a simple expedient. During one drill period, the first tank platoon works with

The spirited Reservists of Florida's capital

have driven their mammoth machines to a proud record

the M-48s, while the second gets infantry training, combined with classroom work. During the next drill, the situation is reversed and the second platoon gets to work with the rolling stock while the first platoon runs through skull practice.

"This isn't an ideal situation," says Captain Governor E. Webb, the company commander, "but, so far, it has worked very well in practice."

Currently, the entire company is enrolled in a tank gunnery correspondence course.

The company hopes to see part of its training problems solved in the near future. Contracts have been authorized to build a new armory for the unit on the outskirts of Tallahassee. With a new armory, it will be possible for the company to maintain more equipment and it is hoped that five more tanks will be forthcoming.

The company is now quartered in three single-story buildings; this poses some difficulty in scheduling classes, conducting training, performing maintenance and carrying out administrative functions.

One building houses the administrative offices, supply room and recreation gear; another is devoted to an armory



SgtMaj Roy Mock discussed training with Capt Governor Webb, CO.

and classroom; the third was built especially for tank maintenance.

The well-equipped repair shop is capable of handling most of the minor malfunctions which occur on the unit's tanks, as well as maintaining the wheeled vehicles which are assigned to the company. In case of a serious

brake-down on the tanks, the unit calls on the repair shops of the Marine Corps Supply Depot at Albany, Ga., only 80 miles away, for assistance.

Tanks are almost the only items in the company's Table of Allowances that are in short supply. The communicators, maintenance men and admin-

TURN PAGE



Appalachicola National Forest, near Tallahassee, makes an ideal training area for the "First."

TALLAHASSEE (cont.)

istrative personnel in the headquarters platoon have the gear they need to function in the field during training, or to go on active duty in case of an emergency.

The 1st Tank Company has one platoon on the roster which generally isn't found in a regular tank organization. The unit's recruit platoon is peculiar to a Reserve unit. The Tallahassee company has a difficult time training recruits in that the unit is generally engaged in specialist training, while the recruits have never had any military instruction before joining the organization.

"Instead of trying to make tankers out of the new men, we try to prepare them for boot camp," said Captain Ernest H. Graham, the I-I, while explaining the training program for recruits. "Since they're all going to spend six months on active duty, we try to make it easy on both them and their drill instructors through our training program."

Each recruit gets an extensive physical fitness program, which he is encouraged to continue at home, along with basic military subjects. He is also given some training on the tanks before going on active duty, so he'll have some idea of what his duty will be like when he returns to the unit.

"We try to make it as hard as possible for them," said Captain Robert D. Jones, the assistant I-I. "We feel the rougher the recruits have it here, the easier things will be for them at Parris Island."



PFCs William Taff and Tony Harrill learned how to use a compass during week-end training.

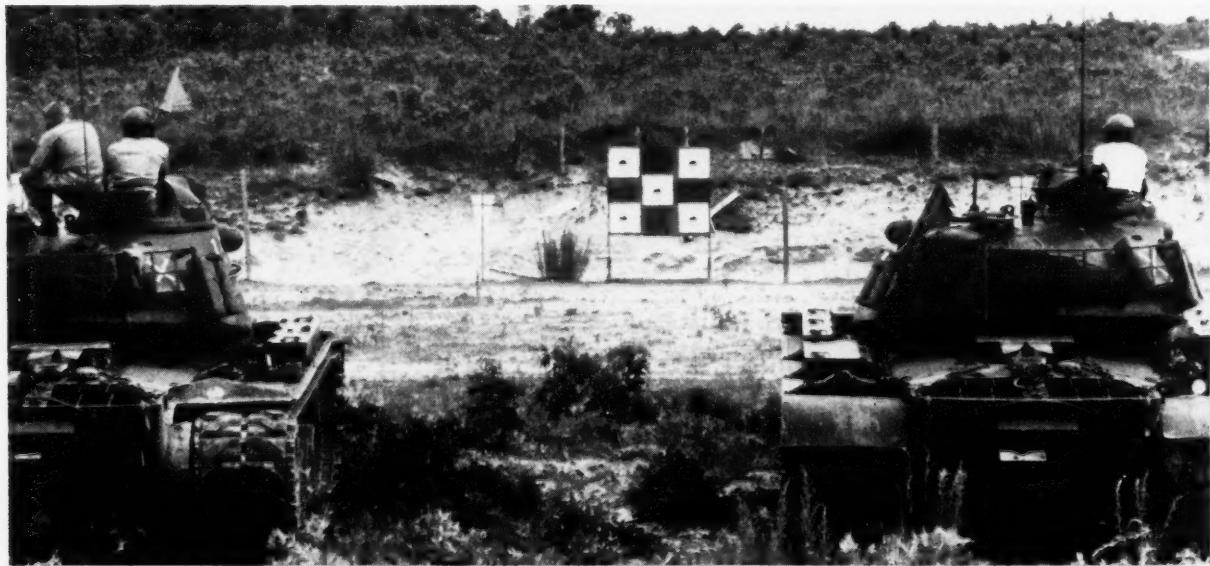
During a recent week-end drill in the Appalachicola National Forest, the recruit platoon, led by First Lieutenant William E. Wean, was assigned aggressor duties.

Despite the best efforts of the company headquarters, the recruit "aggressors" kept the company CP under constant surveillance. They watched the tank platoon fire during the day, and, although the tanks were moved twice before establishing a defensive position for the night, Lt Wean's men knew exactly where to launch the night

attack which kept the entire company from getting much sleep.

For good measure, the recruit force scouted the bivouac area of the I-I staff, which was set up away from the Reservists and deliberately hidden. In addition to attacking the tank platoons, the aggressors spent part of the night harassing the I-I group, which was coordinating the training of both sides during the vest-pocket war.

Unlike many I-I staffs, Capt Graham and his 10 assistants do very little of the actual training for the 1st Tank



This sub-caliber firing range improved the shooting eyes of the Reserve gunners. They out-shot some of the Regulars at Camp Lejeune this Summer.



Hungry tankers lined up for noon chow after spending a week-end in the field. Hot food was a welcome treat after boondocking with rations.

Company. Although much of the maintenance of the tanks and equipment falls on the group, the unit conducts its own training.

A major aid to the unit's training program was constructed three years ago by the I-I staff, when Sgt John Campbell, who is no longer with the unit, designed the moving target range now used by the company. The range, which was good as any in the country when it was built, cost the unit only five dollars, but a lot of back-work on the part of the I-I staffers went into the construction of the training device.

"Although only sub-caliber guns can be fired on the range, it has helped every gunner in the unit," said Capt Webb. "At Camp Lejeune last Summer we outshot some of the Regular outfitts."

Tank gunnery isn't the only field in which the 1st Tank Company stands out. During annual field training at Camp Lejeune last year, the unit was rated exceptional in every respect. The areas specifically mentioned by the officers who inspected the unit included appearance and military bearing, attention to duty and ability to conduct its own training.

"We couldn't have done so well without the whole-hearted cooperation of every man in the company," said Capt Graham.

The desire of every man in the unit to make the 1st Tank Company one of the best in the country is evidenced in many ways. All hands are eager to fall

out for special civic events. In order to give the company a sharp appearance look at public functions, 45 of the Servicemen have gone into their own pockets to buy blues.

Members of the unit are willing to make personal sacrifices for the good of the company. PFC William W.

Wilson, for example, skipped a semester at Florida State University to attend a special 13-week course in turret repair at Camp Del Mar, Calif. Although he now has more than four years in the unit and would be eligible to transfer to the Inactive Reserve in another year, he extended (continued on page 74)



Cdr Edwin Hartz, Chaplain, USNR, held services for the company during a week-end drill.

SITTER-SITTERS

by Al Weiler



© 1970

Society needs its protective organizations, but top brass just couldn't recognize its need in the Corps until one fateful evening the dawn appeared to them

CAPTAIN Pierce Phillips leaped out of his chair. "Baby sitters!" he shouted. "In my outfit? Murphy, you must be out of your mind!"

1stSgt Victor Murphy glanced sheepishly at the deck. "No, Sir," he said. "We got'em. Two of 'em—a PFC and a corporal. The corporal is outside; he got into a little trouble last night while he was . . . er . . . on a job, Sir."

"On a job?" The captain glared at Murphy. "What kind of a job?"

"I hate to say it, Sir. . . ."

"Say it, Murphy."

"Baby sitting, Sir."

"And, what sort of difficulty did he have while performing this hazardous duty? Baby burn the house down? Or did he stick himself with a safety pin?"

"No, Captain, nothing like that. He beat up a guy."

"Somebody tried to take the baby's lollipop, maybe?"

"He thought the guy was a prowler."

"Well, was he?"

"No, Sir. He was the boy friend of the seventeen-year-old girl who was baby-sitting. . . ."

"You're not making much sense, Murphy. . . ."

"Well, Captain, it's not exactly baby-sitting that the PFC and corporal are doing. It's more like baby-sitting sitting. . . ."

"Baby-sitting sitting, eh? Are you working on a psycho discharge, Murph?"

"They have printed cards; they advertise. They're baby-sitter sitters. . . ."

"Murphy, you're trying my patience. Bring in the corporal. . . ."

Cpl Burton Robbins, nineteen years of age, six feet, three inches tall, stood meekly before Capt Pierce Phillips.

"You look like you walked into a buzz saw," said the captain. "How'd you get those scratches on your face?"

"Well," said the corporal, "last night PFC Wilson and I were sitter-sitting. . . ."

"Sitter-sitting?"

"Yes, Sir. To make extra money we sit with sitters and protect the property

and the baby sitter. We stand hour-on, hour-off watches. . . ."

"What does that mean?"

"Well, I stand an outside watch for an hour while PFC Wilson sits with the sitter and watches TV, all the while maintaining security of the inside of the house. Then we change and he stands outside while I. . . ."

"All right. That will do. Now, what happened last night?"

"Well, Sir, PFC Wilson had the inside watch and I was on the porch when, all of a sudden, this guy creeps around the corner of the house and slides in between the bushes. I figure he's trying to get in through a window he's trying to lift and I deck him."

"And the scratches?"

"As soon as I hit him, out comes the gal and tries to skin me with her fingernails. That's when I find out this guy is her everlovin' boy friend. . . ."

"Then what happened?"

"It was awful—what happened next—the boy friend tries to kill PFC Wilson because what he saw through the window did not make him one bit happy. PFC Wilson tried to explain, but I had to finally clobber the boy friend again, just so's he'd see the light, only the girl friend was screaming so loud that somebody called the cops and they hauled us all away, leaving the baby sitter without anybody to sitter-sit."

"Where is PFC Wilson?"

"He's hiding, Sir. In the supply shed. The boy friend is still mad. . . ."

"Murphy, throw them both in the brig for a week. If they holler for reading material get them a copy of Dr. Spock. . . ."

On a bright, sunny morning, ten days later, Capt Pierce Phillips came into his office, said a cheerful good morning to 1stSgt Murphy, sat down at his desk and picked up a fragrant cup of coffee. "Good day for fishing, Murph," he said. "Maybe we could get away a little early this afternoon. . . . The phone jangled and he picked up the receiver. "Captain Phillips. . . ." he said pleasantly.

"This is Colonel Blackstone. . . ." The words were clipped and foreboding.

"Yes, Colonel?"

"Phillips," said the telephone, "what do you suppose I found when I arrived home last night from the club?"

"I don't know, Colonel. . . ."

"I found two of your men guarding both my house and the baby-sitter my wife had left with the children when she went out to play bridge. . . ."

"I don't understand, Colonel. . . ."

"I was challenged by a corporal on my front steps, and after properly identifying myself, I found, inside, a PFC in the kitchen, gorging himself on half a chocolate cake while a dreamy-eyed, sixteen-year-old blonde fondly poured a quart of milk into him. And, do you know, Captain, they refused to leave until my wife came home; said they had been hired as baby-sitter sitters. . . ."

"Had they?"

"Certainly. They had sold my wife a bill of goods. I want them locked up. They're racketeers, gangsters. They're selling protection! They're criminals, like on 'The Untouchables.' I want them hung."

"I'll take care of it, Colonel. It won't happen again. . . ."

"It better not happen again!" A decisive click ended the conversation.

"What was that all about?" asked Murphy.

"It's those damned baby-sitter sitters again. This time they conned the colonel's wife. . . . He wants them hung."

"I don't know, Captain. . . ."

"What do you mean, you don't know?"

"They're doing it on their own time. It's a legitimate operation. . . ."

"Well, I want it stopped. The colonel wants it stopped. And, Murphy, as of this moment, you want it stopped. Baby-sitter sitters. . . ."

"I was just thinking. . . ."

"What, Murphy?"

"Perhaps, harassing tactics. . . ."

"Handle it any way you like."

That evening, 1stSgt Victor Murphy

SITTER SITTERS (cont.)

sat moodily at a table in the club with SSgt Nick Bonnelli and GySgt Adam Klaus.

"You got problems, Murphy?" Bonnelli asked.

"Just one—baby sitters."

"Why didn't you tell me?" said Gunny Klaus. "I got a fourteen-year-old daughter who sits . . ."

"We don't need baby sitters; we got two we gotta get rid of—a corporal and a private. . . ."

"In this outfit? Baby sitters!"

"Two of 'em, an' the old man wants them—shall we say, discouraged?"

"Yeah," Bonnelli said, "it ain't fittin' for Marines to be baby sitters. . . ."

"Well, they don't exactly change the kids when they're wet; they sorta sit with the sitters. . . ."

"What a racket!"

"That's what the old man said. He called 'em gangsters. He also said to hang them."

"We'll do it, Murph."

"How?"

"They're supposed to be protecting the property, aren't they?"

"But we can't go around busting up people's houses. . . ."

"We won't," said Bonnelli quietly. "We'll do what we'd do in combat; we take us a couple of prisoners. . . ."

"How are you going to do that?"

"Easy," said Klaus. "We tap 'em gently. They'll never know what hit 'em. . . . Then we take 'em out in the boondocks and let 'em find their own way back. . . ."

"I don't know. . . ." Murphy was skeptical. "There must be a safer way. . . ."

"They're racketeers, ain't they? They're sellin' protection. . . ."

"They're both big guys—Robbins is six, three. . . . It might be better if we could concentrate on wrecking their reputation. . . ."

"Yeah. . . ." Bonnelli beamed. "They don't know us. We could suit up in old clothes and take a couple of jugs, bust into the house and stage a fake, wild party. . . . Mess the place up, and make a hell of a racket. . . ."

"That's more like it," Murphy said with a pleased smile. "The next time those two jokers go out the gate together we'll follow them. I'll drive. . . ."

Two nights later, Cpl Burton Robbins and PFC Henry Wilson, suited up in pressed khaki, walked past the main gate.

"Where you two guys goin'?" asked the sentry.

"Liberty," said Cpl Robbins.

"We got an emergency stand-by call on account of forest fires. Where you gonna be if we want to call you?"

Cpl Robbins fished a slip of paper

from his pocket and said, "We'll be at 405 Elm Street."

The sentry promptly made a phone call.

At ten o'clock, Murphy, Klaus and Bonnelli drove through the gate and headed for 405 Elm Street.

On the front steps, they saw Cpl Robbins lolling against the railing, eating an ice cream cone.

"Better drop us off around the corner," said Bonnelli. "We'll bust in the back way."

After the drop-off, Murphy drove slowly past the house, made a U-turn and parked across the street. He had just cut the motor when a savage howl, low threatening growls, and then, the furious barking of a very angry dog shattered the quiet of the neighborhood. There were shouts and the decidedly profane voices of Gunny Klaus and Sgt Nick Bonnelli. Cpl Robbins deserted his post on the steps and ran around the house, shouting something in Japanese. The cacophony in the back yard continued for a few moments as Murphy opened the car door and started to cross the street. Just then a tattered and bleeding Bonnelli and a blood-stained Klaus tore across the lawn, followed by the hugest, fiercest looking police dog Murphy had ever seen. They, in turn were followed by Cpl Robbins and PFC Wilson, both still shouting in Japanese.

Suddenly the dog stopped, turned, went up the steps of 405 Elm Street and lay down on the porch. Bonnelli, Klaus and Murphy climbed into the car and Klaus shouted, "Get us to a dispensary. Quick! We're bleedin' to death."

Murphy headed the car back toward the post at sixty miles an hour. . . ."

"You blew that one, Murphy," said Capt Pierce Phillips the next morning.

"How'd I know there'd be a watchdog?"

"Bring those two jokers in here. I'll put an end to their operation, if I have to lock them up for good. . . ."

Murphy opened the door. "Get in here," he said. "The captain wants a few words with you. . . ."

"If," said Capt Phillips, "the people you were . . . er . . . baby sitting for have such a good watchdog, what the hell were you protecting?"

"Oh," said Cpl Robbins, "we weren't really baby-sitting sitting; we were there to talk to the dog. . . ."

"You get paid to talk to dogs?"

"Well, I know it sounds a little crazy, but you see, the admiral. . . ."

"The admiral!"

"Yes, Admiral Longfellow. He has a rehabilitated Japanese war dog that was presented to him by a Japanese admiral after the war. He's a nice dog, but every so often the admiral has to

have him psychoanalyzed. And the dog shrinker man told the admiral that as long as the dog is happy and doesn't get lonely, he'll be all right. . . . So, we talked to him, and PFC Wilson read a few bedtime stories to him. . . ."

"So, you were dog-sitting?"

"Yes, Sir. It's as simple as that."

"It's not simple at all! Two of our best men are walking around loaded with anti-rabies shots, and covered with gauze, all because you two idiots won't stop this stupid baby-sitting operation. . . ."

"But, Sir, we've been to the Legal Officer, and he says we're not doing anything wrong. As a matter of fact, we're baby-sitting sitting at his house tonight."

"Oh, no, you're not! Murphy, put these men on a special detail in the galley. Cookie Malone will be baking tonight and there should be plenty of pots and kettles. . . ."

At eight-fifteen, 1stSgt Murphy walked into the mess hall galley to check on the special detail.

"Who?" asked Cookie Malone.

"A PFC and a corporal—Wilson and Robbins—they should have been here an hour ago."

"Ain't seen either of 'em, Top. . . ."

"Over the hill, I guess. Too bad. . . . too bad. . . ."

At the staff club, Murphy looked over the tables, hoping to find Bonnelli and Klaus. "They haven't been in yet," said the barkeep.

Murphy ordered a brew and sat, contemplating the pleasure he would have meting out his most sadistic punishments to the two baby sitters when he could lay his hands on them. Then, suddenly, he thought of Bonnelli and Klaus. Maybe after the chewing last night by the admiral's dog, the painful rabies shots, and, all in all, the indignities they had suffered at the hands of Wilson and Robbins, they might also be contemplating a fitting retribution. . . .

Then a horrible thought took possession of Murphy's over-burdened mind. Suppose, at this very moment, all four were on their way to the Legal Officer's house, where in due course. . . . The rest was too bloody to imagine. Murphy headed for the OD's shack to pick up the Legal Officer's address. It took half an hour to find it, and another half hour to get to the house.

Murphy parked the car, and, as he stepped out, he noticed a few groups of neighbors standing around whispering excitedly. Cpl Robbins opened the door as Murphy started up the steps. "It's OK now, Top. You shoulda been here a couple of minutes ago when them same two thugs tried to get in the back door. . . ."

"Robbins," said Murphy, "you're



AWOL. Where's Wilson?"

"Oh, he's inside trying to quiet down the baby sitter. Good thing we were here. No telling what them guys might have done to her . . ."

"Shut up, Robbins. You're making me mad. What happened to the thugs?"

"While I decked 'em in the dark kitchen, Wilson called the cops. They came and got 'em with the paddy wagon. . . ."

"All right. Get Wilson and let's get going."

"Where?"

"Back to Cookie Malone's nice, cool galley."

"And let little Hildegarde all alone without a sitter-sitter? Top, have a heart. . . ."

"Little Hildegarde would've done a lot better without you two eightballs tonight. Now, let's get goin' before I do a little decking on my own. . . ."

"Well," said Capt Pierce Phillips the next morning, "I must say, you are to be congratulated, Murph. A PFC and a corporal charged with going over the hill, a gunny and a staff sergeant in the brig—transferred from the city clink—the Legal Officer on our backs for grabbing the two heroes who were protecting his home and loved ones. . . ."

The captain's tirade was interrupted by the ringing of his phone. He picked up the receiver. "Captain Phillips," he said. Then, after a pause, "Yes, Colonel. . . ."

"Release the PFC and corporal," said the voice on the phone reluctantly. "I am recommending them for letters of commendation. . . ."

"But, Colonel. . . ."

"The Legal Officer has convinced me that their meritorious action last night was in keeping with the highest traditions of the Naval Service. Also, the Legal Officer's wife called my wife to describe, in glowing terms, no doubt, the bravery of our two heroes. . . ."

"But, Colonel, I thought you wanted them hung. . . ."

"I still do, but this time I'm going to hang them myself. Corporal Robbins will be the lifeguard at the kiddie pool for three-year-olds, and PFC Wilson will be in charge of the nursery at the hostess house—on a full-time basis. . . ."

"I'm sorry I didn't think of that myself, Colonel."

"You might be interested in knowing their rates for baby-sitting sitting—They're two dollars an hour. . . ."

"I'd never pay it. . . ."

"You will. My wife is now calling your wife to tell her all about the peace of mind she has while her baby sitter has sitter-sitters. . . ."

END

We-the Marines

Edited by

SSgt Chris Evans

Fourragere Anniversary

The Fifth Marine Regiment massed troops at Camp Pendleton on June 16 to celebrate the 43d anniversary of its French Fourragere.

The Fifth, along with the Sixth Regiment, was awarded the decoration for gallantry in action at Belleau Wood during World War I.

Present for the ceremony at Camp Pendleton was Captain Charles D. Baylis, (Retd), who commanded "H" Company during the bitter fighting in Europe. He recalled with clarity the trench warfare and vigorous campaigns across much of France.

Of those who won the original decoration, few are living today, but the Fifth Marines still wear the Fourragere looped proudly around the left shoulder of their coats. The award, dating back to Napoleon's era, signifies outstanding conduct and heroism during wartime.

Prior to the observance of the anniversary of the award, Brigadier General F. E. Leek, CG, First Marine Division, inspected the combat-clad 2d Battalion, Fifth Marines, who were due to sail for the Far East for a tour of duty with the Third Marine Division.

ISO, 1st MarDiv

Outstanding Citizen Award

A former Marine Reservist has been named "Outstanding Citizen of the Year" by the Civitan Club of Gainesville, Fla.

Robert B. Jordan, until a few months ago a sergeant with VMA-144, Marine Air Reserve, was selected for demonstrating outstanding ability as a leader and administrator in his capacity as Chief Counselor of the Alachua County Juvenile Court.

During the past year, his office, though understaffed, received the following recognition from the State Welfare Board: "It is now recognized as one of the best organized and effectively administered Juvenile Courts in the State of Florida."



Capt Charles Baylis (Retd) compared a WW I helmet with a modern one at the Fourragere Celebration.

Although the pressure of duties forced him to drop from the Marine Air Reserve Program, this veteran of WW II and Korea remains in contact with the Marine Corps through frequent visits from both Regular and Reserve recruiters.

MSgt C. M. Akey
ISO, MARTD, Jacksonville, Fla.

Recruits Brother

SSgt Harold Beverage, Marine recruiter at the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Substation, proved his recruiting ability by enlisting his brother in the Corps.

Gerald Lee Beverage, 19, signed up on June 8 and was assigned to the San Diego Recruit Depot.

When asked if he had to be sold on entering the Marines, Gerald stated that

he had been self-motivated for many years, but he made Harold "sweat it out" for two years before he finally consented to enlist.

MSgt C. A. McKinney
PAB, MCRS, Des Moines

Studious

First Marine Brigade cannonner Sgt James Walker has been blasting away at a special target since he joined the Marine Corps in 1957.

His ammunition, education; his goal to be commissioned a Marine officer through the Naval Enlisted Scientific Education Program.

A member of the Brigade's Artillery Battalion, the 3d Bn., Twelfth Marines, Walker sticks to the "rules" while zeroing in on his target: self-improve-

ment and diligent application in his occupational specialty.

Behind him are 23 completed correspondence courses, six service schools, and conduct-proficiency markings well above average.

With only one obstacle left to be neutralized, NESEP examinations in November, Walker's efforts have brought recognition in the form of three meritorious promotions and the award of P-1 Proficiency Pay for outstanding performance of duties.

Sgt Walker did most of his studying after hours and on week ends. His average completion time on a Marine Corps Institute Course was two weeks.

Cpl E. E. Bomer
ISO, 1st MarBrig

Sea-Going Ambassadors

A 38-man Marine detachment, attached to the guided missile cruiser *Little Rock*, in the Mediterranean, held a thousand spectators spellbound for each night of four ceremonial drills in Athens, Greece.

The detachment's Executive Officer, First Lieutenant J. J. Norton, often had to call a halt to the 25-minute ceremony, performed with the band of Commander Cruiser Division Four, which is embarked on the *Little Rock*. The enthusiastic Athenians periodically applauded so vigorously the men could not hear the commands.

The performance, first of its kind in



Official USMC Photo

A promotion warrant to Sgt E-5 added another certificate to the 29 diplomas held by Sgt J. Walker.

the Sixth Fleet, is patterned after a formal guard mount. A three-minute concert by the band is followed by a five-minute silent drill routine, presentation of the colors, and the playing of the National Anthems. The Marines

close the ceremony by marching in review.

The ceremony was first presented in Istanbul, Turkey. As the unit formed in a centrally located square, a huge crowd formed.

Throngs of Turks snarled traffic for several blocks while watching the routine. As the syncopated snap of rifle butts and heels resounded through the square, the Turks became silent, deep interest written on their faces.

The *Little Rock* Marines have equally impressed thousands of other Europeans, including VIPs from Malta, France, Italy and Greece.

U.S. Ambassador to France, James M. Gavin, a retired military man, called the detachment "an outstanding example of proper military bearing."

Lieutenant Colonel S. N. McLeod, Commanding Officer, 1st Bn., Second Marines (Reinforced), cited the unit for their outstanding performances throughout the Mediterranean area.

R. W. Malone, JO2-P1, USN
PIO, USS *Little Rock*

On Call

There was one Marine at Deadman's Lake at 29 Palms during "Operation Green Light" who did nothing but sit around and watch others work. And this met with the approval of his commanding officer.

He was Sgt James L. Ezekiel, NCO-in-Charge of the Marine Observation



Official USN Photo

The Marine Detachment of the USS Little Rock presented the colors at Cannes, France.

WE—THE MARINES (cont.)

Squadron—Six crash crew.

Since he was graduated from Aviation Firefighting School at the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, in 1957, Sgt Ezekiel has assisted in about 25 rescue operations involving aircraft.

During "Operation Green Light," it was a comforting sight to the pilots to see his red truck standing by the runway, just in case.

ISO, 1st MarDiv

Chooses Marines

Michael S. Benner, 18-year-old son of the U.S. Army's top pistol shot, enlisted in the Marine Corps June 30 and the following day he reported to Parris Island for recruit training.

Young Benner, son of Army SgtMaj Huelet (Joe) Benner, was enlisted by GySgt Richard W. Steinbaugh, NCO-in-Charge of the Marine Corps Recruiting Substation in Newburgh, N.Y.

Foremost in Marines' minds are the 1959 Camp Perry matches when Benner took the National Pistol Championship for the sixth time. In a come-from-behind finish, the sergeant major nipped the Corps' top pistol shot, Captain William W. McMillan, by one point.

GySgt H. H. Haeberle
PANCO, MCRS, Albany, N.Y.

Combat Range

The Third Marine Division gave its newest combat range a baptism of fire recently, and according to comments from those who were present, the goal of realism in guerrilla and jungle warfare training has been successfully reached.

Members of the Division Range Detachment designed and constructed the range within the Hansen Training Complex. It's designed to give the individual Marine an idea of what he can expect in this type of combat and tests his physical and mental reaction to the unexpected.

For years, Marines undergoing combat training have had to be content with stationary targets, or at best, targets that popped up unexpectedly but remained stationary whether hit or missed.

Through use of trip wires, door springs, discarded M-1 Rifle trigger housing groups and many hours of work, Captain Robert J. Woeckener's Range Detachment solved that problem.

On their range, targets pop up unex-



Photo by GySgt H. H. Haeberle

Michael Benner (C) son of the Army's top pistol shot, enlisted in the Marine Corps recently.



Photo by GySgt Wayne Matheson
MajGen Donald Weller, CG, 3d Division, inspected a Guerrilla/Jungle Warfare Combat Range target.

pectedly in unusual places and when struck by a bullet, they fall. In many cases, the targets, which are in the form of a man's silhouette, fire a blank round as they confront the Marine.

Major General Donald M. Weller, CG, Third Marine Division, said, "The Range Detachment has done a fine job and is to be congratulated. I think this course has long been needed, and I know the troops will derive ex-

cellent and adequate training experience from it."

GySgt Wayne Matheson
ISO, 3d MarDiv

Aide-de-Camp to Governor

Captain Frederick N. Six, a Marine Air Reservist attached to Olathe-based Marine Fighter Squadron-113, was recently named aide-de-camp to Kansas

Governor, John Anderson, Jr.

In accepting the post, Capt Six was offered a commission as a lieutenant colonel in the Kansas National Guard but he chose to serve the Governor in the uniform of the Marines.

ISO, MARTD
Olathe, Kan.

Command Changes

Brigadier General John P. Condon relieved Major General A. R. Kier as CG, First Marine Aircraft Wing at Iwakuni, Japan on June 3.

Gen Kier assumed duties as CG, Third Marine Aircraft Wing, El Toro, Calif.

On June 7, Brigadier General Frederick E. Leek assumed command of the First Marine Division at Camp Pendleton, relieving Major General H. R. Paige, who was placed on the retired list.

At El Toro, Brigadier General John F. Dobbin was appointed to his present rank on July 1. He is the Assistant Wing Commander of the Third Marine Aircraft Wing.

In another change, Colonel James E. Mills was named Director of Information, Headquarters Marine Corps, succeeding Colonel Donald R. Nugent, who retired June 30.

ISO's 1st MAW, 1st MarDiv, 3d MAW
Public Affairs Office, DOD

Commendations and Awards

The U.S. Army's highest peacetime award for heroism was presented to



Official USMC Photo

Gen David M. Shoup, CMC, discussed marksmanship with
Pvt Robert Hasmen at Parris Island.



Photo by Stanrich Studio

Marine recruiters escorted "Miss America," Nancy Ann Fleming, during the Miss Chattanooga beauty contest.

two Third Marine Division Staff NCOs on July 5 by Lieutenant General Paul W. Caraway, U. S. Army Ryukyu Island IX Corps Commander.

MSgt Reginald L. Jones and SSgt John R. Gorman received the Soldier's Medal for rescue operations after an Army helicopter crash last May near Camp Butler, Okinawa.

Also slated to receive an award for his efforts in rescuing five persons from the helicopter was Lieutenant Robert Brown, Jr., who is now serving Stateside.

More than 2500 Army troops and WACs passed in review at the Sukiran airstrip in honor of the Marines.

Other overseas awards were presented by units of the First Marine Aircraft Wing.

At Atsugi, Japan, PFC Ellis G. Combs, of MACS-7, MAG-11, was presented the Navy Commendation Medal and a letter of commendation from the Secretary of the Navy for heroism in rescuing a Marine from the

WE—THE MARINES (cont.)

water of New River, Jacksonville, N.C. in January, 1961.

GySgt James R. Withrow of VMR-253, received a letter of appreciation from Iwakuni's Mayor Doi for his outstanding work in teaching English to Japanese civilians in the Iwakuni, Japan, area.

The Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, was the setting for the presentation of the Sikorsky's Winged "S" to five Marines of the Search and Rescue unit there.

The awards were presented to Captain B. R. E. Pautsch, GySgt R. T. Keasler, Sgts R. F. Grimshaw and J. M. Miller and PFC L. E. Depperschmidt.

Two Marines of the Inspector-Instructor Staff of the 33d Rifle Co., Beaumont, Texas, were presented the Kiwanis Club Bronze Distinguished Kiwanian Plaque for outstanding work in assisting the club in many of its programs. The two Marines were SgtMaj Jack H. Searcy, Jr. and Sgt Hervie L. Hilton.

A Meritorious Mast was awarded SSgt Harold A. Williams, Drill Instructor at Parris Island, for rescuing a member of his platoon from drowning during qualification swimming.



The Sikorsky "Winged S" and a certificate were presented to five El Toro "Angels in the Sky."

In Louisville, Ky., Marine recruiter MSgt John W. Strange, Jr., was presented a letter of appreciation from the Commandant of the Marine Corps for rescuing a pedestrian from the path of an oncoming vehicle, thus averting what might have been a serious accident.

While at Glenview, Ill., working in

the Class II Reserve record section, Sgt Charles L. Kiper designed and produced an attachment to the card-printing machine, which will duplicate names by the thousands. For this he was awarded a letter of commendation by Brigadier General Louis B. Robertshaw, Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training.

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HUDSON,
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BURNS, R
CHAPMAN,
COOPER,
CURRIN,
DONOHUE,
EARLE JR
HALL, R
HALLATT, R
HOUSER,
LITTLE JR
MASON,
MOORE, L
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SAYERS,
SCHATZER,
STONECLIFF,
VAN DAM,
WALLACE,
WINECOFF,
ALLARD,
BALES, T
BLACKWELL,
BRANDEN,
CHAPMAN,
CORTNER,
DIBBLE, J
DONNELL,
ELROD, R
GOODFAS,
GLASS, E
HEELY, D
HINDSAY,
HOLT, J
JORDAN J
KINGSBUR,
KNOX, R
MC LAUGHLIN,
MC LEAN,
MC REYNOLDS,
OFTSTAD, F
PARRY, S
PEOPLES, J
POINDEXTER,
PORTILLO,
RIED, W
ROGERS, L
SHAFER,
SLAPPEY J
SMUNK, L
SPOONER,
STACK, J
THOMPSON,
WALL, R
WITHERSPO
WITT JR,
WOODBURY,
BAKER JR,
BENSON, C
BREEN, J
BRIXLEY, P
GODENIUS,
OSTERHOUS,
PRATER, V
SERVIAIS,

JUNE CRAZY CAPTION WINNER



Submitted by

Mary Anne Drummond
3401 Ocean Park Blvd.
Santa Monica, Calif.

"Whatta ya say, we put our helmets
on those guys, push 'em in, lock
the door and run like hell?"

Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. *Leatherneck* will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before October 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon at right, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

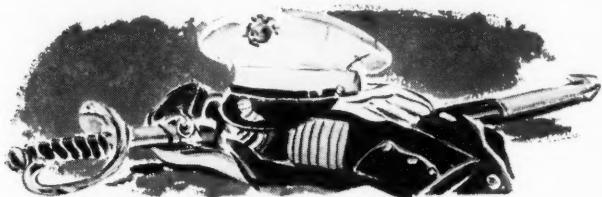
The winning caption will be published in the December issue.



NAME

ADDRESS IN FULL

Once a Marine...



EACH MONTH Leatherneck will publish the names of officer and enlisted personnel who are retired from the Marine Corps. Newsworthy items concerning retired personnel will also be published. Names of retired personnel are furnished by the Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, and are not to be considered as orders to retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

Compiled by LCpl Pete Schinkel

Placed on Retired List

HUDSON, Lewis C.
BRENT JR., Harrison
BURNS, Robert C.
CHAPMAN, Max C.
COOPER, Marlan C.
CURRIN, Ralph H.
DONOHOO, Malcolm O.
EARL JR., John H.
HALL, Robert
HIATT, Robert C.
HOUSER, Ralph L.
LITTLE JR., Joseph R.
MASON, Leonard M.
MOORE, Luther S.
NESS, Charles M.
NUGENT, Donald R.
SAYERS, Joseph P.
SCHATZEL, DeWolf
STONECLIFFE, David W.
VAN DAM, Norman
WALLACE, Richard W.
WINCOFF, Joseph L.
ALLARD, Edwin W.
BALES, Thomas O.
BLACKWELDER, Harry J.
BRANDENBURG, Paul F.
CHAPMAN, Hugh J.
CORTNER, Frederick D.
DIBBLE, John G.
DONNELL, John L.
ELROD, Roy H.
GOODPASTURE, Maurice C.
GLASS, Edwin B.
HEELY, Dale H.
HINDSALOE, Charles E.
HOLT, John F.
JORDAN JR., John C.
KINGSBURY, Nathan C.
KNOX, Robert T.
MC CURRY, Lonnie D.
MC LAUGHLIN, William S.
MC LEAN JR., Charles E.
MC REYNOLDS, Williams
OFSTAD, Richard J.
PAFFORD, George G.
PARRY, Sherman W.
PEOPLES, Edward L.
POINDEXTER, James W.
PORTOLO, Raymond C.
RIED, William G.
ROGERS, Leyton M.
SHAFFER, Robert D.
SLAPPEY JR., Wallace J.
SMUNK, Louis R.
SPOONER, John R.
STACK, John R.
THOMPSON JR., Rufus B.
THORONESON, Harold "K"
WALL, Ray B.
WITHERSPOON, John A.
WITT JR., Francis "X"
WOODSBURY, Herbert F.
BAKER JR., Arnold S.
BENSON, Carl H.
BREEN, James T.
BRIXEY, Perry T.
GENODIUS, Walter E. G.
OSTERHOUDT, Peter C.
PRATER, William T.
SHERVALE, FREDERIC



Official USMC Photo

Official USMC Photo

MSgt "J" "D" Robbins (R) who retired June 30 after completing 20 years of service, received a civilian topper in exchange for his barracks cap from Col O. C. Bjornsrud, Director of 9th MC PRRD.

STARR, Elmer L.
WENDT, Harvey E.
WESLEY JR, Rupert C.
ARNOLD, Daniel W.
BARBOUR, James L.
BEATTY, James N.
BENNETT JR, Joseph L.
BELL, Jack L.
BOYLE, Martin
BROWN, Robert H.
BUCK, Robert
BURNETT, William L.
BURTON, John R.
BYNUM, Arnold F.
CAMERON, Dougal H.
CAMPBELL, Jack N.
CLONINGER, Mervin F.
COWART, Vernon E.
DANGERFIELD, JR, George P.

Major	EATON, Byron A.
Major	FOX, Ambrose F.
Major	FRANCE, Kenneth E.
Capt	GARRETT, James T.
Capt	GORDON, John
Capt	HANLON, Edward S.
Capt	HARALSON, Percy J.
Capt	HAYES, Winifred D.
Capt	HEARNS, Paul A.
Capt	HUBER, Frederick E.
Capt	JUBA, George
Capt	KELLER, Keith A.
Capt	LINK, John F.
Capt	MAKAY, Chris
Capt	MARANVILLE, Even H.
Capt	MARTIN, John D.
Capt	MEYERS JR., William P. G.
Capt	MILLHAUSER, Charles F.
Capt	GRIFITH, Major Wm.



IF I WERE COMMANDANT

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 300 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Be sure to include your name, rank, and service number. Letters cannot be acknowledged or returned.

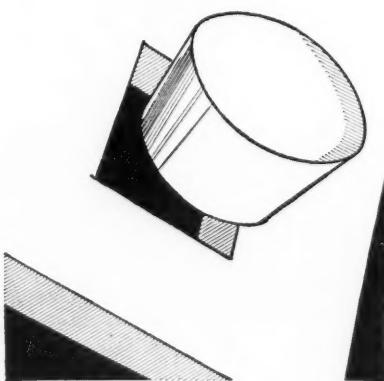
By order of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, all the letters on these pages will be screened by the Policy Analysis Division, and staff action will be initiated on those of possible merit.

In cases where ideas or material have obvious merit and reflect real effort, the cognizant agency will prepare an appropriate personal letter to the contributor or correspondent.

somewhat like the present sardine can—the thickness being regulated by the amount of the contents. They would lie much closer together, taking up less room, on the sides, the top and the bottom. Doing this would leave more room in the pack for items of clothing, also making it look less like a laundry bag. Since there would not be any edges sticking out, the pack would ride more comfortably on the wearer's back.

Another advantage—the can not being as tall as at present, it would heat faster and more evenly.

1stSgt Marvin K. Fleming
875814



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would commence action to change the shape of the "C" ration can.

At present, before going ashore, or in the field, the Marine is issued his rations. These have to be placed in his pack, along with extra underwear, socks, poncho, housewife, shaving gear, etc. Since the cans are round, they take up more space than should be allotted and there are empty spaces where two cans come together. The pack then looks like a laundry bag, a bulge here and a bulge there.

My recommendation is that the "C" ration cans be made rectangular,

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would modify instructions for the entries required on NAVMC 118(3)PD to include under "REASON," a justification for change of primary duty under certain circumstances.

Take the case of PFC Jones, who has been satisfactorily filling the billet of fire team leader, and PFC Smith, who has been billeted as platoon messenger. Each position has a

different degree of responsibility connected with it. Smith, who is eligible for promotion, is promoted to lance corporal and assigned as fire team leader, in lieu of PFC Jones, who is reassigned as messenger. Jones' page 3 would indicate a change of primary duty from fire team leader to messenger and Smith's entry would read from messenger to fire team leader. Neither entry would provide for justification of changing the degree of responsibility previously assigned.

Another hypothetical case is one concerning Cpl Smedley, Squad leader, 3d squad, who had to step down to fire team leader when a senior corporal joined his company. Cpl Smedley's page 3 would indicate a change of primary duty from squad leader to fire team leader with no justification for the change in assigned responsibility. Members of a promotion board in a new organization have no way of knowing that Smedley performed his duties as squad leader very satisfactory and was reassigned simply because he happened to be junior to a new arrival.

SOLUTION: For justification of changes of primary such as these, an additional remark under "REASON" could be used without having to alter or revise the format of the current NAVMC 118(3).

e.g., 1. In the case of Jones: Change of Primary Duty due to intra-platoon promotion or ChPriDu/InPltPro.

e.g., 2. In the case of Smedley: Change of Primary Duty due to replacement by a senior NCO or ChPriDu/ReplSrNCO.

e.g., 3. In the case of a man who was found unqualified to fill the billet to which he was assigned: Change of Primary Duty due to being unqualified.

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Dear S

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fied to fill the billet ChPriDu/Unqual.

Entries such as these would be of great value to future commanding officers who inherit the responsibility of appropriately assigning these individuals.

The same principle could be applied to SNCO fitness reports.

For example, a GySgt E-6 is company gunnery sergeant and gives way to a GySgt E-7 who reported to his company for duty. GySgt E-6 is reassigned as platoon sergeant and this reassignment is indicated on his next fitness report with no justification for his apparent "demotion." When his service record book comes before the promotion board at Headquarters Marine Corps, the only indication the board has is that he was reassigned to a less responsible billet. Conceivably, this could affect his advancement opportunities.

SSgt Vernon E. Castagnetto
1054917

Dear Sir:

At the present time, the Recruiting Service has several sizes and types of posters in use which are not wholly satisfactory. If I were Commandant, I would direct the Recruiting Branch to make all recruiting posters now in use obsolete as soon as the present supply is depleted. I would then direct the Recruiting Branch to institute a new standard size poster, approximately 12"x18", made of a good, stiff grade of cardboard, and of the standup variety. It could be printed with many different scenes for both men and women, with a small blank space at the bottom for individual recruiting station addresses.

Most of the posters now in use are either too big, too long, or too awkward, and there is no way of putting them up without the use of tacks or tape. Most of them are so flimsy that even after they are put up, in a day or so they curl, and are taken down.

Most merchants I have talked with, who do not want tacks or tape used, would be glad to take a poster if it is of a reasonable size, stands up by itself, and can be moved about according to their window displays.

With this new type poster, not only will we get more posters displayed, but they will stay up longer and not be removed as soon as the recruiter is out of sight.

SSgt Donald E. Austin
1072474

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would authorize the manufacture, sale in Marine Corps exchanges, and the wearing by all personnel, of a plastic rain cover for the frame cap.

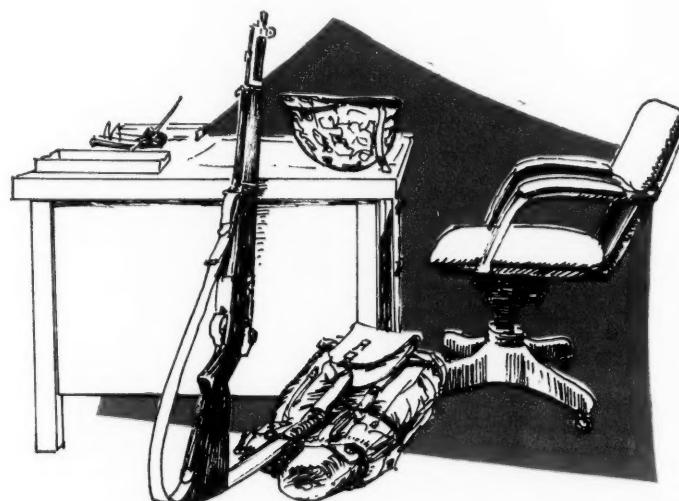
I would specify that it be of clear or semi-clear plastic, contoured and elasticized to fit the entire top of the cover and bill.

A similar cover has been sold in Army exchanges for 15 cents to 25 cents. This cover is smart and military in appearance, inexpensive and 100% effective in shedding water.

In contrast, the present authorized

infantry master gunnery sergeant. In this billet, he would be the senior enlisted adviser on training and tactical matters. He would monitor training conducted by subordinate units, keeping the commanding officer advised and abreast of all training programs.

Not only would this establish a prestige billet for the new rank but would be a most important morale factor to men of the infantry field. This Marine with his many years of valuable infantry experience would not be wasted in an obscure office billet, but would continue to serve in this most important status of gunnery



rain cover looks weird in appearance, absorbs water instead of shedding, and does not protect the bill. Both officer and enlisted type frame caps, for some strange reason, spot and/or bubble on the bill when exposed to rain. A rain cover, as proposed, would dispense with spots and bubbles on the bill, unnecessary wiping and polishing of bills, and accomplish its intended purpose, i.e., to shed water and keep the cover dry. When not in use, it could be folded into a very light and compact package and carried unnoticed in the raincoat. This recommended rain cover would be suitable for the present raincoat and the one yet to be issued.

SgtMaj W. E. Steigerwald
514470

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant of the Marine Corps, I would establish the billet of regimental and battalion gunnery sergeant, to be filled by any

sergeant of an infantry regiment or battalion.

It is now possible for men who never were in the infantry field to become first sergeants and sergeants major of infantry units. Today we have this situation in the Corps due to selections from other than infantry fields. Through this system the morale of the infantryman is deeply affected. With the billets of gunnery sergeants established, the infantryman would realize that he could reach the highest enlisted rank in his field and serve with pride and satisfaction in years to come.

I, as Commandant, by establishing these billets, would not only be showing my confidence in these senior infantrymen, but would be utilizing years of valuable experience and returning a prestige billet to infantry units—the backbone of the Corps.

MGySgt Wilmot H. Wolf
432200

NEWPORT NEWS

[continued from page 35]

in New York during the Armed Forces Day celebrations.

The Marine detachment joined forces with the Marines at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to form a marching unit in the huge Armed Forces Day Parade. Aboard ship, they manned a static display of infantry weapons and equipment, and learned that American children can ask questions faster than anyone else in the world!

Visitors crowded the ship throughout the three days the *Newport News* held open house. Some came from as far away as Buffalo, and all seemed to be impressed by the Marine detachment.

New Yorkers, proud of their sophistication, were as interested in the Marines in blues as were the out-of-town visitors. Even while on liberty, members of the detachment were stopped by passers-by and asked questions about the ship and their duties.

When the cruiser left New York to return to Norfolk, the Marines agreed that their four days in the big city had contributed to the "good duty" reputation of their ship.

"If we could come back regularly, I'd extend forever," said one enthusiastic Marine.

Life aboard ship always carries with it some inconveniences, and duty aboard the *Newport News* is no exception. Built during World War II, the heavy cruiser lacks some of the refinements of later ships. At the time she was designed, there had been no habitability studies conducted by the Navy, so there are no individual reading lights, or personal air conditioner controls at each bunk. The heads are some distance away from the living compartments, the galley is designed for efficiency rather than comfort, and space allotted for the crew comes second to the ship's fighting equipment.

Although the Marine compartment is relatively small, members of the detachment live well. Bunks are only stacked three high, and there is room to move around, provided everyone doesn't try to move at once!

A separate area is set aside for corporals and above, while 1stSgt Rosoff and SSgt Brennan have their quarters in the detachment office, which is also in the Marine compartment.

The duties assigned to the Marine detachment, both afloat and ashore, cause a lot of clean uniforms to be dirtied in the course of any given day. Laundry and pressing service pose no problem, however, for the detachment gets both free. One of the Marines is



Official USN Photo

Color guard duty is in addition to routine security and gun mount responsibilities.

always on duty in the laundry and he sees that both the washing and pressing come up to detachment standards.

Despite the minor drawbacks of shipboard life, men of the Marine detachment do very little complaining. Each feels he is a valuable member of an important part of the ship's complement, and he is proud to be in the detachment.

Much of this attitude is due to the efforts of the officers and NCOs of the 40-man unit.

Capt Glidden, the detachment commander, was commissioned in 1953, after he was graduated from Brown University in Providence, R. I. His first tour of duty after Basic School was with the Second Division, where he was a platoon leader in the Sixth Marines.

Since then he has served with the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade, in Hawaii, where he was a regimental liaison officer, and at FMFLant, in Norfolk. During his three years at Norfolk he was commanding officer of the Military Police Company and later served on the FMFLant Plans and Operations staff.

Lt Vogt, the detachment Executive Officer, spent more than two years as an enlisted man in the Navy before he was selected from a fleet competition to attend the College of the Holy Cross

as an NROTC student.

Before reporting aboard the *Newport News* in September, 1960, he spent three years with the Second Division as a platoon leader with the 2d Antitank Company, and as an aerial observer.

The senior enlisted men in the detachment can draw on a wealth of experience to aid them in their duties aboard ship.

1stSgt Rosoff has been in the Marine Corps for more than 22 years. During that time he has been an infantryman, a drill instructor and a rifle team shooter. Before joining the *Newport News*, he was a staff member of *Leatherneck Magazine*.

SSgt Brennan, the detachment Gunnery Sergeant, has more than 10 years' service as an infantryman, drill instructor and pistol team shot, while Sgt Clouse, NCO-in-charge of the six-man Flag Allowance, is now in his second hitch. He has an infantry background.

The officers and NCOs of the detachment work hard to make the *Newport News* Marines a credit to both the Marine Corps and the ship. Their success was proved during the cruiser's last Operational Readiness Inspection, when the Marines scored the highest marks on the ship with a 96.5 percent overall. They'll be striking for 100 percent efficiency while they're cruising in the Mediterranean this Fall. **END**

ANDERSON, R
HowBtry
AVEL, D F
BUSHER,
MURRAY
COLLINS,
to 1stMA
ELDRIDGE,
I-I 2dCo
FREDERIC
MCCo to
GARBER, J
1stMA
GREGORY,
to 1stMA
HOPKINS,
LdgForTr
HULY, G C
KEES JR,
Sgt
JAW, J B
1stMarBri
LOVERING,
I-I 3dInf
NEWELL,
to 1stMA
NOTCH, J
MAN
SALARIS, C
MarDiv
SAVILLE,
MCRS, H
SAWYER,
MarDiv
SMITH,
Quan
STEWART,
CamPen
UMLAUF,
HQMC
WILLIS, W
MarBrig

COPPOCK,
Tms 29
RICHESON,
MarDiv
CamLoj
STRAM, J
MCB Cam
TOSH, W
MarDiv

ALDEN, R
29 Palms
ANDREWS,
MarDiv
BRAWNER,
MCSC Bar
BEARDEN,
MCB Cam
BERRY, C
2d/105mm
BOBB, F
MarBrig
BULLARD,
57thRICO
BURNHAM
Army to
BUSSBERG,
MB NavSe

Transfers



Each month *Leatherneck* publishes names of the top pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations.

This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps.

This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

SgtMaj

ANDERSON, W T (9999) I-I 2d105mm-HowBtry to ForTrps CamLej
AVEL, D P (9999) 1stMAW to MAG-32
BUSHER, R A (9999) MCAS CherPt to 1stMAW
COLLINS, W (9999) MCAS Beaufort to 1stMAW
ELDRIDGE, T G (9999) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW
FREDERICKSEN, G F (9999) I-I 57th-RRC to MCAS CherPt to 1stMAW
GAU, H J (9999) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMAW
GREGORY SR, C W (9999) MCRC SD to 1stMAW
HOPKINS, E H (9999) I-I 9thInfBn to 1stMAW
HULY, G (9999) 1stMAW to MCRC SD
KEES JR, E (9999) 3dMarDiv to MCRC SD
JAW, J B (9999) MCAS El Toro to 1stMarBrg
LOVERING, F J (9999) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarBrg
NEWELL, M N (9999) MCAS El Toro to 1stMAW
NOTCH, J W (9999) 1stMarBrg to 3d-MarDiv
SALARIS, G (9999) I-I 11thRRC to 3d-MarDiv
SAVILLE, W E (9999) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW
SAWYER, C S (9999) I-I 3dInfBn to 1stMarDiv
SMITH, D P (9999) 4th MCRRD to MCS Quant
STEWART, A (9999) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
UNDELL, W A (9999) 2dMarDiv to HQMC
WILLIS, W E (9999) 2dMAW to 1stMarBrg

MGySgt

COPPOCK, D X (0849) HQMC to ForTrps 29 Palms
RICHESON, B C (0369) HQMC to MCB CamLej
STRANI JR, S (3371) MCAS CherPt to MCB CamLej
TOSH, W H (5519) 1stMarDiv to 3d-MarDiv

1stSgt

ALDEN, B M (0398) 3dMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms
ANDREWS, L B (0398) HQMC to 3d-MarDiv
BANNER, H H (0398) 3dMarDiv to MCB Barstow
BEARDEN, H L (6498) MAG-26 to 1stMAW
BERRY, C R (0398) 3dMarDiv to I-I 2d105mmHowBtry
BOBB, F (0398) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW
BULLARD, T L (0398) 1stMAW to I-I 57thRRC
BURCHAM JR, B A (0398) MCSC Albany to 3dMarDiv
BUSHER, R H (0398) 3dMarDiv to MCB NavSubB Nlon

ALBRITTON, R S (0211) MCAAS Yuma
ANDERSON, J G (3349) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW
ANSON, E J (3049) 1stMAW to MCSC Phila
BAKER, E (3619) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW

MSgt

ALBRITTON, R S (0211) MCAAS Yuma
ANDERSON, J G (3349) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW
ANSON, E J (3049) 1stMAW to MCSC Phila
BAKER, E (3619) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW

HILLS, W E (1521) 2dMarDiv to Camp Smith
HODDLESTON, J (3516) 1stMAW to MCB CamLej
IVINS, C W (3049) MB Clarksville B Tents to 1stMAW
KAISER, E L (0141) MCB CampPen to Camp Smith
KALLENBERG, H E (1349) MCSC Albany to 2dMarDiv
KEDZIOR, A J (3069) MCRD SD to MB NAS Jax
KNIGHT, L (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCB CampPen
LUMPKINS, S L (3051) MCRD SD to MCB CampPen
MACE, J C (3421) MCB CamLej to HQMC
MACDONALD, R H (0141) MarColdWea-Trac to 1stMarDiv
MANION, J W (2529) MCRD SD to 3d-MarDiv
MAY, M A (0141) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
MAY, C (3349) 3dMarDiv to MCB CampPen
METZGER, C L (3049) HQMC to 2d-MarDiv
MCMURRAY, N S (3071) 2dMAW to MD USS Boxer
MICHALENKO, F (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCB CampPen
MOBLEY, P A (6613) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
MOORE, C B (3371) 2dMAW to 1st-MarBrg
MORRIS, L H (0161) 3dMarDiv to MCB 29 Palms
NILES, K S (0241) 2dMAW to 3dMarDiv
OGREN, V P (6511) MCAS K-Bay to 2dMAW
PETERSON, R T (4111) 1stMAW to MCS Quant
PEEL, L O (6412) 1stMarBrg to 3dMAW
PHILIPS, C C (6481) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
POPP, G C (0369) HQMC to MCS Quant
RAY W (3071) MB WashDC to 1stMAW
REGISTER, R W (0369) HQMC to 1st-MarDiv
ROMANE, L E (7113) 3dMAW to 1stMAW
RUZICKI, H T (3071) MCS Quant to MAG-32
SCHANK, J E (0141) 1stMarBrg to 3dMAW
SCROGGS, J S (1169) 2dMarDiv to MCRD PI
SHAW, D N (3049) MCSA Phila to 1stMAW
SOWA, J J (1371) MCB CamLej to MCS Quant
SPENCER, J T (4611) 1stMarDiv to 3dMAW
SPLUTURE, A J (0741) 12th MCRRD to 1stTrps 29 Palms
SMARTIN, G E (6481) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
SWANN, B B (3319) 1stMarDiv to 1st-MarBrg
SYLVERS, D (3071) 3dMAW to 1stMAW
TEUBER, W A (2761) ForTrps FMF-P to 3dMarDiv to 1stMAW
TOON, J E (4131) MCAS K-Bay to 3dMAW
TYLER, M J (1371) MCB CamLej to 1-6thEngRCo to 3dMAW
BURNS, C W (3311) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW
CAMBURN, R (3019) MCSC Albany to 1-11thRRC
CANNON, J R (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
CARLSON, W M (1319) ForTrps FMF-P to 3dMAW
CASWELL, G E (3349) 1stMarBrg to MCRD SD
CLUTCH JR, G E (3049) MCSC Barstow to 1stMAW
COLE, D L (2513) 2dMAW to 1stMAW
DONOGHUE, B J (3049) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW
DUGAN JR, R S (0369) 6th MCRRD to 1stMarDiv
DVORSCAK, J L (3421) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW
SCHNELL, W E (0398) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
SHELTON, J E (0398) ForTrps FMFPac to 3dMarDiv
SHOWALTER, H A (0398) MCRD SD to 1stMarBrg
SHUDA JR, E F (0398) 3dMarDiv to 1-1 61stRRC
SPERANZA, S (6498) I-I 61stRRC to 1stMarBrg
STEINER, O B (0398) 9th MCRRD to 1stMarBrg
THERIOT, N J (0398) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms
TRIMBERGER, E C (0398) ForTrps FMFPac to 3dMarDiv
URBAN, J J (6498) 3dMAW to 1stMAW
VOAKLANDER, A (3098) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarBrg
VOTTERO, R R (6498) 3dMAW to 1stMAW
WILKINSON, E B (0398) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
WOOTTON, R F (0398) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms

ALBRITTON, R S (0211) MCAAS Yuma
ANDERSON, J G (3349) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW
ANSON, E J (3049) 1stMAW to MCSC Phila
BAKER, E (3619) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW

GySgt

ATKINSON, V C (0141) 1stMAW to 9thMCRRD
BARNETT, W W (1811) 8th MCRRD to 1stMarDiv
BARNITZ, J E (6481) MAD NATTC Mts to MAG-26
BARTLE C C (3071) 1stMAW to MCAS CampPen
BAUER, H J (1169) ForTrps FMFLant to MCS Quant
BAYLESS, R H (2336) MCAS K-Bay to MCB CamLej
BEGINES, J (1371) 1stMAW to 1st-MarDiv
BELL, E O (1169) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
BENNETT, M F (2111) MB Pearl to 1stMarDiv
BERMENDER, C L (5563) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW
BERMENDER, C L (5563) 3dMarDiv to 3dMAW
BIGNORE, J (3049) MCB CamLej to 3dMAW
BRADBURY, E R (0141) 1stMarBrg to MCB CampPen
BREHEM, R L (6491) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
BUCCOLIERO, P A (2336) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv
BUCKALEW, R G (3071) 1stMAW to MAG-32
BURKE, C (3049) MB NS SFRan to MCB CampPen
BUZZELLI, M A (6413) 1stMarBrg to 2dMAW
CALIBANI, E A (1169) 1stMarDiv to 1stMAW
CANNON, R (0369) 1stMarDiv to Mar-ColdWeaTrac

TRANSFERS (cont.)

DALZELL, H R (6481) 1stMarBrig to 3dMAW
 DAVIS, R A (0241) 2dMAW to 3dMarDiv
 DILG, M R (3049) I-I 15thRRC to 3dMarDiv
 DOLEZEL, E E (6511) MAG-32 to MCS Quant
 DUGLAS, M J (349) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
 CAPP, L G (3421) 3dMarDiv to 3d-MAW
 CAPP, W W (0141) 1stMarBrig to 3dMarDiv
 CASE, R J (4131) 4th MCRRD to MCAS Beaufort
 CHAPMAN, W G (4131) HQMC to 3d-MAW
 CHRISTENSON, H J (3349) 1stMarBrig to 3dMarDiv
 COARKE, T W R (4111) 3dMarDiv to 3d-MAW
 CLEVELAND, J D (0141) 3dMarDiv to 9th MCRRD
 COLLINS, L A (3049) MCB CamLej to MCAS Phila
 COOK, JR, A (1811) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
 COOPER, L V (6681) MAD NATTC Mfs to 3dMAW
 COX, E (3619) MCB CamLej to MCS Quant
 CRESS, P L (3537) 1stMarDiv to Ldg-ForTruLant
 CURTIS, W D (0431) 3dMarDiv to Ldg-ForTruPac

DALZELL, H R (6481) 1stMarBrig to 3dMAW
 DAVIS, R A (0241) 2dMAW to 3dMarDiv
 DILG, M R (3049) I-I 15thRRC to 3dMarDiv
 DOLEZEL, E E (6511) MAG-32 to MCS Quant
 DUGLAS, M J (349) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
 EARTLE, J B (5711) MB NS SFran to 1stMarBrig
 ELSMORE, V L (0141) 1st MCRRD to 20dMAW
 ENTENLINE, L L (0141) HQMC to 1stMAW
 EVANS, G V (0241) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
 EVERHART, M L (0369) 3dMAW to 1stMarBrig
 EWING, L A (6413) 12th MCRRD to 20dMAW
 FUQUA, R W (3371) ForTrps FMFPac to 1stMarBrig
 GATTS, R I (3371) MCRD SD to 1stMarBrig
 GEARY, H C (3049) MB NPP Indian Head to 3dMarDiv
 GREEN, J C (0369) 4th MCRRD to 1stMarDiv
 GRIMM, R M (6443) MAD NATTC Mfs to MAG-32

GRISHAM, C H (6442) MAD NATTC Mfs to 3dMAW
 GURR, S J (3537) MCS Quant to MCB CamPen
 HARTMAN, R N (0369) 1st MCRRD to 1stMarDiv
 HENKEL, O A (3071) MAG-26 to 1stMAW
 HENRY, JR, C E (0369) HQMC to MCS Quant
 HOLLER, J R (3049) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 IGARTA, JR, B (6481) 1stMAW to 3d-MAW
 INGRAM, J F (3421) MCS Quant to 3dMarDiv
 JEROME, J P (0111) MCAS CherP to 1stMAW
 JOHNSON, J W (2336) MCAS K-Bay to 1stMarDiv
 JOHNSON, L A (3071) MAG-26 to 1stMAW
 JONES, A M (3349) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
 JONES, B J (3061) MB WashDC to 3dMarDiv
 JONES, D H (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NAS Atsugi
 JONES, L H (3371) 3dMarDiv to MCRD Lant to MCSA Phila
 JONES, "L" "M" (3371) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Barstow
 JUNKINS JR, L A (1169) ForTrps FMFLant to MCSA Phila
 KELLEY, K M (1349) ForTrps FMFLant to MCSA Phila
 KERR, S L (1371) HQMC to ForTrps CamLej
 KLOPP, R H (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
 KLYNNMAN, L H (3371) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMarBrig
 KRUGER, S M (1811) HQMC to 3dMarDiv
 KUES, E J (3051) 3dMarDiv to 1stMAW
 LAMBRIGHT, W A (6481) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
 LANE, K W (0211) MCB CamLej to 3dMarDiv
 LANTHROP, J H (3261) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
 LAWSON, J R P (2561) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMAW
 LITTLEJOHN, C W (3357) 2dMarDiv to MB 8th & I
 LOCATELLI, R J (4111) MCB 29 Palms to 3dMarDiv
 LOCK, H G (5711) MCS Quant to 3dMarDiv
 LOGAN, B W (2561) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
 LOVELL, J W (3049) FMFPac to MCSC Barstow
 LUEDTKE, D C (0369) 1stMarBrig to HQMC
 MAC GREGOR, C W (6461) MCAS CherP to 1stMarBrig
 MARTINEZ, R A (3049) MCRD PI to Camp Smith
 MACHA JR, J F (1316) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv
 MANTIE, M M (6614) 3dMAW to 1stMarDiv
 MANDO, E E (0369) 12th MCRRD to 1stMarDiv
 MAYNARD, F E (3081) MCB CamLej to 1stMarBrig
 MCCRACKEN, J (6181) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
 MCKNIGHT, J J (1169) MD NB Ports to MCB CamLej
 MCCLAIN, E J (2561) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMarBrig
 MILLER, W R (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SD
 MILLS, D E (5711) 1stMarDiv to MCAS K-Bay
 MITCHELL, G W (6511) 1stMarBrig to 3dMarDiv
 MONEYPENNY, G E (2561) MCAS K-Bay to 2dMarDiv
 MOODY, J L (1371) MCSC Albany to MCB CamLej
 MORROW, L E (1841) MCAS Phila to 3dMarDiv
 NIEWIADOMSKI, P A (6481) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
 O'BRIEN, T F (3049) 1stMarBrig to MCB CamLej
 OSMAN, F E (6631) 2dMAW to MARTD MArto NAS Dal
 OUGH, J T (3071) 2dMAW to 1stMAW
 PARKER, T L (1841) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMarBrig
 PENNINGTON, J E (3357) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
 PERDEUS, J P (0369) HQMC to 1stMarDiv
 PERKINS, W N (1349) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMarBrig
 PERIN, J E (0141) 1stMAW to HQMC
 PETROS, D B (3211) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW
 PHILLIPS JR, F E (0369) 1stMarDiv to I-I 23dRRC
 POLAND, D (0141) 1stMarBrig to MCB CamLej
 POPP JR, A C (3049) MB NS Sangley Pt to 1stMarDiv
 POWERS, C E (7113) 2dMAW to MAD NAS PaxRiv
 PRAHL, J J (6413) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
 PROFFER, E (6481) MAD NATTC Mfs to 3dMAW
 RAINES, A H (4111) 3dMarDiv to HQMC
 RICHARDS, C R (3049) 1stMAW to I-I 8th155mmHowBtry
 SCHROEDER, R E (0141) 9th MCRRD to MCB CamPen
 SCOTT, J M (3049) MCB CamLej to I-I 2dTrkCo
 SGANAG, L J (1841) ForTrps FMFLant to MCSC Albany

SHERWOOD, L D (0241) 3dMAW to 3d-MAW
 SMITH, C "W" (2529) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMarBrig
 SMITH, R L (6511) 1stMarBrig to 3d-MAW
 SMITH, W L (7011) 3dMAW to MAD NAS PaxRiv
 STARK, C H (6923) MCAS K-Bay to MCAS El Toro
 STANFORD, C L (0369) MCRD PI to MB Pearl
 SULLIVAN, C R (0369) MCRD SD to MCB CamPen
 SWIERCZEK, T A (0369) 1stMarDiv to MB Nas Adakal
 TATE, B G (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
 TERNS, E J (0369) I-I 6istRRC to 1stMarDiv
 TINNEY, J G (3121) 1stMAW to MCB CamLej
 THAPAGNIER, JR, J M (3071) 2dMAW to 1stMAW
 VINCENT, L G (3019) I-I 5thRRC to MCSC Albany
 WALDROUP, S J (0369) 8th MCRRD to 1stMarDiv
 WALKER, J C (2771) I-I 2dAmTraco to 1stMarDiv
 WASTENEY, R E (0211) MB Lake MeadB to 1stMarDiv
 WEATHERLY JR, C B (6413) HQMC to 3dMAW
 WENNER, R F (1811) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
 WESSELS, D D (0121) 3dMarDiv to MB NB Npt
 WETHERELL, R C (3071) 1st MCRRD to 1stMarDiv
 WHEATLEY, J I (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 WHITESIDE, D A (1841) 3dMarDiv to MCRD PI
 WHITENEN, J J M (6412) HQMC to 3d-MAW
 WILLIAMS, E (3371) 1stMarBrig to MCB CamPen
 WINDHAM, H E (0369) MCB CamLej to Camp Butler
 WIRTHAM, J (0141) FMFPac to 1stMarDiv
 WOOD, C W (3071) 1stMAW to MCAS El Toro
 WORKMAN, R J (4029) HQMC to MCB CamPen
 YOUNG, J (0111) MB Lake MeadB to MCAS El Toro



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 CAMPBELL, C Lant to CANTRELL
 CANTRELL, C 3dMAW
 CARTER, C Albany
 CAREY, G MarDiv
 CAW, D Quant
 CENTER, C MAD NA
 CHAMBER, C MCB CamPen
 COOKS, C COLEMAN
 COLEMAN, C MCB CamPen
 COOLIDGE, C MarBrig
 CONVERSE, Boxed to COOK, R Yuma
 COOK, R Yuma
 COSE, C MarDiv
 COSGROVE, C CamLej
 COTTLE, S MCB CamPen
 COUCKUY, C 1stMarDiv
 COWAN, C Butler
 COX, W Quant
 CRUCHET, C MarBrig
 CYR, J G MarDiv
 DAVIS, J MarDiv
 DELGADO, C Trps Cam
 DERRING, C 3dMAW
 DESTEFAN, C HOME
 DICERSON, C MCB CamPen
 DOBBINS, C As Cher
 DOHERTY, C Flant to DOUGON, JR
 MAD NA
 DOTSON, C MarDiv
 DOVER, N MAD NA
 DRAKE, R 3dMAW
 DUEL, JR, C 10 MA
 DYKES, C MAD NA
 ECK, JR, C 2dMAW
 EISNAUGL, C MCSA PI
 EITZINGER, C MCB CamPen
 ELIA, M 1stMAW
 EWING, C MCB CamLej
 FAULKNER, C 1stMarDiv
 FERRO, P CamPen
 GITZGERAN, C Lant to FEICK, E
 FEICK, E MarBrig
 FORESTER, C 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen
 FORTSYTH, C MCB CamPen
 FREEMAN, C MAD NA
 GALE, D Div
 GALT, C MAD NA
 GERST, V ForTrps
 GILLISPIE, C MCB CamPen
 GILSON, J Lant to GOOLDING
 GOOLDING, C Quant
 GOOD, V Torr
 GOODE, F Quant
 GRANT, F Quant
 GREEN, C 1stMarBrig
 GRENNIE, C 1stMAW
 GUNNELS, C 1stMarDiv
 HADDEN, C Camp S
 HAMPTON, C to HAMILTON
 HAMILTON, C MAW
 HAMMOND, C 3dMAW
 HANDLEY, C 2dMarDiv

BUICE, R E (1371) MCSC Albany to MCB CamLej
BULLOCK, J G (3049) 1stMAW to I-1 5th105mmHowBtry
BUSH, H L (2336) 1stMarBrig to MCB CamLej
BUTLER, E R (3211) 3dMarDiv to 2d-MarDiv
BYGNESS, M E (1371) MCB CamLej to 1stMarBrig
CAMPBELL, C L (1141) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
CAMPBELL, J L (1841) ForTrps FMF-Lant to 1stMarBrig
CANTRELL, B K (2336) 3dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
CARTER, J G (3051) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Albany
CAREY, G A (6181) 1stMAW to 5dMAW
CARTAGENA-TORRES, M (3041) 3d-MarDiv to MCSC Phila
CAWE, D D (3516) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant
CENTNER, R J (0369) MCS Quant to MAD NATTC Mfs
CHAMBERS, J R, E (0414) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
CHAMBERS, J R (3351) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv
COLLIER, F L (6142) 1stMarBrig to MCAS El Toro
COOLIDGE, C H (0141) 3dMAW to 1st-MarBrig
CONVERSE, W E (3311) MD USS Boxer to MCRD PI
COOK, R J (2336) 3dMarDiv to MCAS Yuma
CORLEY, G T (6143) 1stMAW to 3d-MAW
COSGROVE, J E (0369) HQMC to MCB CamLej
COTTLE, S E (1831) 1stMCRD to 3d-MarDiv
COQUILLY, J R (3371) 1stMarBrig to 1st-MarDiv
COWAN, C C (0141) 2dMarDiv to Camp Butler
COX, W H (1345) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant
CROCHET, M P (0414) 2dMAW to 1st-MarBrig
CYR, G (3049) MCB CamLej to 3d-MarDiv
DAVIS, J P (3516) 2dMarDiv to 3d-MarDiv
DELGADO, G (3421) 3dMarDiv to For-Trps CamLej
DENNY, J D (3371) 2dMAW to 1stMAW
DEER, J W (0141) FMFPac to MB NAS Jax
DERRING, J R, A F (6181) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
DESTEFANO, E J (6143) 2dMAW to HQMC
DICKERSON, W S (3041) 3dMarDiv to MCAS Phila
DOBINS, C E (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCS As ChPt
DOHERTY, J R, A D (2761) ForTrps FMF-Lant to I-1 2dCommCo
DOLSON, J R, H (3211) MCS Quant to MAD NATTC Mfs
DODD, E D (1371) 1stMarBrig to 1st-MarDiv
DOVER, N L (6614) MCAAS Yuma to MAD NATTC Mfs
DRAKE, R A (3371) 1stMarBrig to For-Trps 29 Palms
DUELL, J R, F (1811) ForTrps FMF-Lant to MAD NATTC Mfs
DYKES, J R (3316) 6th MCRD to MAD NATTC Mfs
ECK, J R, C J (6511) MCAS K-Bay to 2dMarDiv
EISNAUGLE, D A (0121) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
EITHERTON, A E (0414) 3dMarDiv to MCAS Yuma
ELIA, M V (3371) ForTrps FMF-Lant to HQMC
EWING, C B (1345) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
FAULKNER, W E (0141) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
FERGUSON, P R (3041) 1stMarBrig to MCB CamPen
GITZGERALD, L (1391) ForTrps FMF-Lant to 1stMarDiv
FLECK, E E (1341) 2dMarDiv to 1st-MarBrig
FORRESTER, E C (3241) MCB CamLej to MCRD PI
FORSYTH, E (0141) I-1 45thRRCo to MCB CamPen
FREMAN, H (4312) FMFPac to 1stMarDiv
GALE, D C (0849) 1stMarDiv to MAD NATTC Mfs
GEIST, W H (0811) 6th MCRD to MCRD SD
GILLISPIE, E L (0141) MCRD PI to MCRD SD
GILSON, R J, B R (0441) ForTrps FMF-Lant to 2dMarDiv
GOLDING, R L (3011) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
GOOD, V (1141) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
GOOD, F T (3051) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
GRANT, P L (3049) MCB CamPen to I-1 1stReconBn
GREER, W N (0141) 12th MCRD to 1stMarBrig
GREENBERG, M J (1341) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
GUNNELS, A N (3051) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
HADDEN, W B (3049) MCB CamLej to Camp Smith
HAMBY, W W (0211) ForTrps FMFPac to HQMC FFT
HAMILTON, R K (6725) 1stMAW to 3d-MAW
HAMMOND, J E (3031) MCAS K-Bay to 3dMarDiv
HANDLEY, R J (0161) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv

HANKE, C A (3131) 1stMAW to MCRD PI
HARRIS, C W (2511) ForTrps FMF-Lant to 1stMarDiv
HATCH, D E (0141) 9th MCRD to MCB CamPen
HAY, R L (3051) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
HAYBECK, H S (6413) 2dMAW to HQMC
HAYWOOD, H B (4671) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant
HEARD, J M (4621) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
HENSON, W B (3516) 8th MCRD to 3dMarDiv
HICKAM JR, E H (3371) 1st MCRD to 2dMarDiv
HIDY, B R (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Boxer
HILL, P L (1391) ForTrps FMF-Lant to 1stMAW
HINES, P T (3051) 3dMAW to MAG-36
HODGE, D (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Albany
HODON JR, H F (0141) FMFPac to MCB CamLej
HOLLAND, R (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant
HOUGE, M C (3619) MD USS Boxer to MCB CamLej
HOWERTON, A L (1371) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarBrig
HUGGINS JR, V A (0141) MCRD SD to 1stMarBrig
JAMESON, F (0239) 1stMAW to 1stMarDiv
JACKSON, N R (3051) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
JACKSON, W T (3011) HQMC to MCS Quant
JENKINS, W R (3049) MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv
JENSON, R N (3311) MCSC Barstow to MCRD PI
JOHNSON, C A (3371) 1stMAW to 2d-MarDiv
JOHNSON, J A (6511) MAD NATTC Jax to MCAS El Toro
JOHNSON, J H (1345) MCRD PI to MAD NATTC Mfs
JOHNSON, O (0241) 2dMarDiv to 3d-MarDiv
JONES, E B (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Albany
JORDAN, G H (0141) 1stMarDiv to 1st-MarBrig
JOYAL, T (3311) MCB CamLej to MD USS Boxer
KAUFFOLD, C E (1341) 9th MCRD to 3dMarDiv
KEKEHEHNA, R I K (1141) 3dMAW to 1stMarDiv
KEMPER, J R, G R (3049) MCSC Albany to 1stMarBrig
KENNEDY, T M (3371) MCSC Albany to 1stMarBrig
KERN, D W (6441) 1stMarBrig to 3dMAW
KING, J L (6412) 1stMarBrig to 2dMAW
KING, JR, T C (3516) MCRD PI to 3dMarDiv
KRACHE, J C (0141) ForTrps FMF-Lant to MCAS K-Bay
KRAFT, L W (0141) 1stMAW to I-1 2d-AmTracCo
KUHNEDD, J W (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCRD SD
KUSTRURIN, M (3421) Camp Butler to ForTrps CamLej
LA CANNE, R P (3311) 9th MCRD to MAD NATTC Mfs
LAMBERT, A R (0141) 2dMarDiv to Camp Smith
LARIN, D P (0241) 1stMAW to 2d-MarDiv
LEAPHART, C I (3619) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
LEDEEE, F W (0161) MCAS K-Bay to MCB CamLej
LEHFELDT, J W (4029) HQMC to MCB CamPen
LEMIEUX, R P (3041) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
LINKOUS, JR, H J (3051) 1stMAW to MCB CamLej
LLAMAS, L (0369) MarCorColdWeaTrac-Cen to 1stMarDiv
LOCK, E. W. (3371) 3dMarDiv to MCRD SD
LOSSON, T H (2087) MCSC Barstow to MarCorColdWeaTrac-Cen
LOPEZ, F J (4111) MB NS AdakAI to MCAAS Yuma
LUCHAU, D J (6641) ForTrps FMF-Lant to 2dMarDiv
LUEDDEKE, L O (0369) 3dMAW to MAD NATTC Mfs
LUMPKINS, T J (1142) MARTD MARTC NAS-Do to MCAS El Toro
MACIAS, F J (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
MAIERHOFFER, W J (3361) MCRD PI to MD USS Boxer
MANUWA JR, S (0369) 1stMarDiv to MB Pearl
MARQUART, W J (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Barstow
MARSHALL, R E (0431) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
MARTIN, C O (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
MATHEWS, P R (0141) 2dMarDiv to 4th MCRD
MATTHEWS, W E (1811) 1stMarDiv to MAD NATTC Mfs
MCCOMMON, C E (0431) 3dMarDiv to LdgForTrps Lan
MCCONATHY JR, R M (3371) MCRD PI to 1stMarDiv
MCGONAGLE, R E (4111) MCSC Barstow to MCB CamLej
MCGOVERN, D J (1141) 1stMarDiv to MAD NMIC Pt Mugu
MCKAY, P (1811) 3dMarDiv to MAD NATTC Mfs

MCLAUGHLIN, W J (0141) 1stMAW to 5th MCRD to MCB CamPen
MCLENNAN, J D (0141) 1stMAW to MCB CamLej to MAD NATTC Mfs
MCNAMARA, E C (5711) MCSC Barstow to MAD NATTC Mfs
MCNEILL, L N (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCRD SD
MEBUS, R G (0369) 1stMarBrig to MAD NATTC Mfs
MCNEDON, H E (0239) MB NTC GLakes to MARTD MARTC NAS Glen
MENDON JR, W J (5711) 1stMarBrig to 2d-MarDiv to 29 Palms
MILLER, W J (2111) MAD NATTC Jax to 2dMarDiv
MILINAC, C J (3311) 1stMAW to 1st-MarBrig to MCB CamLej
MILIZKI, J (3371) MCB CamPen to MarCorColdWeaTrac-Cen
MOLOHON, H E (0141) I-1 76thRRCo to MCB CamLej
MOORE, J L (3051) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Albany
MORASH, J F (0231) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
MOREAU, R R (1121) MCRD PI to MAD NATTC Mfs
MORELAND, H E (2561) MCRD SD to MCAS El Toro
MOSS, L W (6631) 1stMarBrig to 2d-MarDiv
MOSS, T M (3261) ForTrps FMFPac to 3dMAW

MRAZIK, A R (0811) 1stMarBrig to ForTrps 29 Palms
MYERS, L J (0141) HQMC to MAD NATTC Mfs
NATIONS, B G (1811) ForTrps FMF-Lant to MCS Quant
NEVEGLIS, J (3311) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
NEWSOME, J P (3051) 1stMAW to MCB CamLej
NIXON, R D (0369) CampPen to MarCorColdWeaTrac-Cen
NORBUTT, A (6511) 1stMarBrig to 2d-MarDiv
OBODZINSKI, J (3049) 3dMarDiv to I-1 44thRRCo
OBOYLE, J J (0141) 1stMAW to MCRD PI to 2d-MarDiv
ODOM, L (2761) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarBrig
ODOR, J C (1341) MCSA to MCB CamLej
OHEY, J C (6715) MCAS Beaufort to 1stMarBrig
OLSON, L W (0141) 1stMAW to MCB CamPen
OWENS, R H (0141) 3dMarDiv to 9th MCRD
PAGE, JR, H M (4029) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
PATTERSON, R F (0351) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Albany
PATTERSON, R L (0369) 2dMarDiv to MAD NATTC Mfs
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 82)



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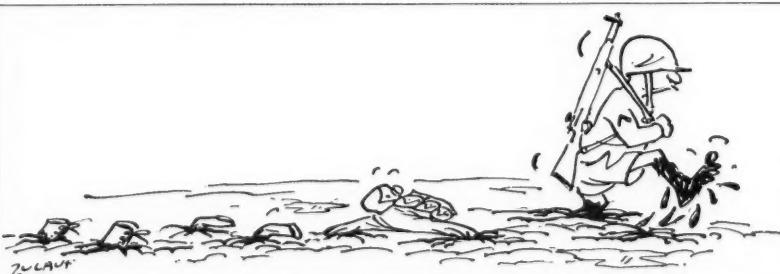
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OFFICERS BASIC EXTENSION COURSE COMPLETIONS

The following staff noncommissioned officers have recently completed the Officers Basic Extension Course.

ABBATE, C. A. GSgt 1112067	GOW, R. W. MSgt 476537	OLSON, W. D. GSgt 662650
ACHEE, R. J. SSgt 1151796	HALSTEAD, B. L. GSgt 628172	PARKER, J. F. MSgt 335170
ADAMS, P. H. SSgt 1156887	HAMM, T. B. GSgt 1174652	PARKER, R. B. SSgt 1201444
ANDREWS, F. H. SSgt 633494	HARISON, G. E. MSgt 531111	PATTERSON, H. D. SSgt 1358730
BALL, E. W. GSgt 802630	HARRISON, H. B. SSgt 412427	PETROVICH, W. T. SSgt 1116242
BARNETT, J. W. GSgt 1159306	HECKLER, E. E. MSgt 390211	RICHARDSON, W. J. GSgt 483092
BASSETT, J. V. GSgt 1093114	HERRINGTON, R. L. SSgt 545791	RUTTER, B. J. SSgt 475693
BENJAMIN, F. L. SSgt 1123633	HICKLEY, M. T. SSgt 1126192	SELWITSCHKA, W. J. GSgt 644967
BORLAND, R. E. MSgt 324001	HINES, H. C. MSgt 285044	SHADDEN, J. C. SSgt 1095804
BRASSINGTON, R. C. SSgt 1314516	HOGAN, P. F. SSgt 654860	SHADE, G. L. GSgt 837968
BRAYTON, H. O. GSgt 641729	JACOCKS, W. R. GSgt 1093907	SHARMAN, H. J. MSgt 617915
BRINEY, James GSgt 1012890	JONES, W. P. SSgt 668046	SHUMAN, G. T. MSgt 420993
BURNETT, J. R. MSgt 581657	KING, R. L. SSgt 840519	SMITH, V. C. SSgt 1103078
CAMPBELL, J. D. MSgt 655653	LASKOWSKI, M. R. MSgt 924738	STEPHENS, T. B. SSgt 894929
COMEAU, W. R. MSgt 323500	LEIBOLT, K. D. GSgt 443853	TARTER, Albert SSgt 612476
CLEVELAND, J. D. SSgt 622480	LYONS, W. L. SSgt 635886	TAYLOR, A. M. GSgt 1219152
DAVIS, Donald GSgt 875062	MANN, Frank, Jr. GSgt 557490	TRUE, J. M. GSgt 285159
DOUGLAS, F. C. SSgt 422737	MARKS, F. F. SSgt 307526	WATTS, J. R. SSgt 1316807
EDMUND, J. P. GSgt 596305	MARQUEZ, R. E. 1st Sgt 329429	WESTERDAHL, B. A. GSgt 578318
FITZGERALD, R. R. SSgt 1362440	MORA, G. R. MSgt 325300	WILLIAMS, D. E. GSgt 382510
FITZSIMMONS, J. C. GSgt 1115380	MYERS, D. E. SSgt 1091414	WILSON, H. L. GSgt 532071
FLYNN, J. P. 1stSgt 586052	NAVARRO, P. R. GSgt 1083908	YNACAY, R. S. SSgt 1189118
GIBSON, Jack GSgt 893998	NICHOLS, D. W. GSgt 666039	YOUNG, G. M. SSgt 1298719



Leatherneck

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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 14]

sea-going personnel, but the majority of personnel were members of the 1st Provisional Marine Battalion, organized at Quantico, Va., Feb. 18, 1942. This battalion sailed from New York Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, on April 30, 1942, with a strength of 11 officers and 300 enlisted men. They debarked at Belfast, Northern Ireland, May 12, 1942, and entrained for Londonderry, Northern Ireland, where they were redesignated as Marine Barracks, U. S. Naval Operating Base, Londonderry. Their duty was to guard the Navy's huge ship repair and supply base. By August 8, 1944, their strength was 16 officers and 549 enlisted.

Marine Corps Memorandum No. 23-51, stated that personnel twice wounded during the Korean campaign, provided each wound was of a sufficient serious nature to require hospitalization in excess of 48 hours, would be exempted from assignment to duty in a combat area. The Memorandum was issued in early 1951.—Ed.

FITNESS REPORTS

Dear Sir:

I am in question concerning Item seven, Section "A" (Duty Assignment During Period Covered) of Fitness Reports NAVMC 10147-PD and NAVMC 10233-PD. Supplement to lesson six of MCI Course, General Personnel Procedures, says in effect that this item shall show the dates the individual actually performed his primary duties.

This means that periods of non-availability shall not be covered in this item because during the period of non-availability the individual was not performing his primary duty.

Take the example of a Chief Clerk (0141) whose period covered in Item five is from February 1, 1959, to August 27, 1959, (Date of Transfer) during which time he had a period of non-availability from April 4, 1959, to August 27, 1959, (TAD, AdminChiefCrs PISC). Item seven shows individual performing his primary duty from February 1, 1959, to August 27, 1959. This example was shown in a handout distributed at the Administrative Chief's Course at PISC.

This, by my conception, contradicts subject mentioned MCI course. I am under the impression that any periods on non-availability of 30 days or more

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will not be covered by Section "A" of Item seven.

Since Paragraph 3018.6.d.(6), PRAM, does not elaborate on this item, which it should, what is correct?

Sgt Danny H. Stevens

I-I Staff, 1st Tank Co., USMCR
2600 Roberts Ave.

Tallahassee, Fla.

● *Current directives call for the T/O title and the MOS of the billet filled by the individual reported on to be recorded in Section "A", Item seven, of the officer and enlisted fitness reports.*

Accordingly, in the case presented by you, items five, six and seven would be shown:

5. 1 February 1959 27 August 1959

7. 6 Apr-17 Jun 59; TAD, Admin Chief

Crs, PISC

7. Chief Clerk, 0141

—Ed.

5425.2 MARCORMAN

Dear Sir:

Does the provision of paragraph 5425.2, MARCORMAN, apply to a MSgt E-7?

1stSgt Arvel D. Koon
Co. "G", 2d Bn., 3d Mar,
3d MarDiv., FMF,
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● *Paragraph 5425, Marine Corps Manual, was revised during the period when the grade designator was used only to indicate a grade under the old rank structure.—Ed.*

WANTS FLAG

Dear Sir:

Not so very long ago I wrote the Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., with the intention of purchasing a Fifth Division flag. The business manager informed me that they do not have division flags, and referred me to you.

I would appreciate it if you would send me a flag or inform me as to where I might obtain one.

John Wagstaff
Box 605, Kable Station
Staunton Military Academy
Staunton, Va.

● *Organizational Flags are not stocked by the Marine Corps but are fabricated on an "as required" basis because each flag requires special commercial embroidery work.*

Chapter 20171, Marine Corps Manual, prohibits the sale or issue of Marine Corps flags to individuals or organizations outside the Armed Services of the United States.—Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 86)



by Harold B. Rice

An upcoming product of, perhaps, more interest than powdered milk, is dehydrated beer. Just how, what and/or when we will be able to sample this item is not clear but a recent news story indicated that when and if it is approved, the Brewer's Association and the Brewery Worker's Union want the label on the final product to clearly state that it is "reconstituted beer."

* * *

Civilian medical care costs have risen considerably and continue to do so. By 1970, someone has estimated, an average day in a hospital in New York City will cost the average patient about \$48!



A highly interesting and important series of heart tests are being conducted by the Cardiovascular Research Institute of the University of California Medical Center. Volunteers are living with seven pounds of complex equipment which takes and tape-records blood pressure. When one of the volunteers gets chewed out by the boss, caught in a traffic jam, chastised by his better half, or when he's just plain goofing off, he can activate the equipment to record a reading and, at the same time, he makes a note of the circumstances. Valued at more than a thousand skins, the "Do-it-yourself" gadgets are expected to shed more light on how emotions and harassments affect high blood pressure and other conditions of the heart and blood vessels.

* * *

As a result of the law authorizing dental care for military dependents outside the United States (Dependents Medical Care Act of 7 December 1956) the number of dependents dental treatments by the U. S. Navy dentists has increased more than five times. The

previous figure arose from emergency treatments where civilian dentists were not available.

* * *

The "mainlining" of heroin (needling it into the bloodstream) has practically replaced the opium pipe in the United States. There is, comparatively, less of a narcotic problem in the South and in New England than elsewhere. Tougher laws, stiffer penalties for pushers, treatment centers for addicts and the possibility that some of the cheaper, more easily obtained happy junk is getting a bigger play, may account for the fact that there has been some lessening of the problem in the United States. Overall, the non-medical world traffic of the products of the poppy seed—that's opium, morphine and heroin—has fallen way off in the past few years.

* * *

The water that you drink today may have once been in Cleopatra's swimming pool, according to Sanitary Engineer John Clark of New Mexico. Other water experts won't quarrel with this interesting speculation for there is no doubt that water goes through a cycle from fresh to used, or waste, and, after nature's reclamation process, back to fresh again in the form of rain, snow or ground water. Clark, and many others, think we ought to be prepared to re-use our sewer water after "cleaning" for in many water-scarce areas serious problems already exist. Also, if man is to travel in space, it is unlikely that he will ever be able to transport enough water and oxygen with him. A primitive water-loving plant, algae, has shown a great deal of promise as a possible space ship water-and-air purifier. The principle involved: the plant grows on waste water, purifies it, and in the process changes carbon dioxide into oxygen. In addition, it may be useful for food! Other current water problems which have many public health officials worried are the pollution of streams by excess amounts of sewage and industrial chemicals and by radioactive wastes.

* * *

Bad news from Russia about the female form. Russian women don't bother to diet in order to have slim figures. Fact is, Radio Moscow recently said, the girls eat what they want, enjoy their meals and think, "To hell with the figure." Judging by some of the available photographs in magazines and newspapers, we're inclined to agree that they probably did say just that.

TALLAHASSEE

[continued from page 55]

for four years in the Ready Reserve to get the schooling.

It isn't too hard to find the source for such an attitude. Although the tank company is now five years old, more than 35 percent of the unit's members have been active in the organization for four years or more. They helped found the company, contributed to its growth, and now have good reason to feel that it is *their* unit.

When such a large proportion of the company feels this interest in the organization, the same spirit is sure to spread to the younger men.

Since it was formed, the 1st Tank Company has been led by active, energetic officers who contributed a great deal to the unit spirit.

Capt Webb, the present Company

Commander, is no exception. Although his farm at Bonifay, Fla., is 95 miles from Tallahassee, he makes the trip each month to drill with the company. He often visits the unit between drills to handle administrative matters.

Since he first entered the Marine Corps in April, 1951, he has been associated with tracked vehicles. While on active duty he was assigned to amphibious tractor units at Camp Lejeune.

Capt Graham, the unit's Inspector-Instructor for the past two years, was a classmate of Capt Webb's in basic school. A graduate of the Army's Tank School at Fort Knox, Ky., he has been a member of both the 1st and 2d Tank Battalions, as well as a battalion and regimental training officer at Parris Island.

The other Reserve officers attached to the company have varied civil and military background. Capt Jones, the Assistant I-I, has been on continuous active duty with the Reserve training program for several years. He too has extensive experience with armored units.

The company officers come from

varied walks of life. Capt Ney C. Landrum, the Executive Officer, is a consulting engineer. Capt Roy F. Wooten, the Administration and Training Officer, is a state forester. Captain W. N. Lafroos, who commands one of the tank platoons, is a civil engineer and 1st Lt Wean, the other platoon leader, is a retail store manager.

A large part of the company's training program falls on PFCs and lance corporals, for the unit has only one staff NCO and six sergeants on the rolls.

The lone staff NCO is MSgt Robert C. Hanning, the company First Sergeant. The company's six sergeants are largely assigned to specialists tasks. It isn't unusual to find a PFC assigned as a tank commander or section head.

Although many of the junior leaders have very little rank, it's never hard to discover who is in charge of a tank or a section. Just look for the PFC who is commanding everyone else's attention; he knows he is in charge and so do his men.

That in itself is a testimonial to the ability of the men who run the Tallahassee Tankers.

END

SPORT SHORTS

[continued from page 44]

multiple wing offense in football and presently head football coach of the St. Louis Cardinals of the NFL.

MSgt Ralph L. Limpach became the first male golfer to score a hole-in-one during the 1961 season at Parris Island when he sank a 149-yard five iron shot on the 10th hole. Mrs. Maloa Johnson of the MCAS, Beaufort, S. C., shot an ace earlier this Spring on the same hole. . . . Quantico's football team will open the 1961 season the first Saturday in September against the Columbus Colts of the new United Football League. The United is an avowed minor league which hopes to supply the ever-increasing number of big-time pro elevens with top-notch players. Another pro team on the Quantico schedule is the Morrissey Club of Quincy, Mass., which will appear at Quantico on Oct. 21.

Capt John P. Monahan has been named football coach at Camp Lejeune. He replaces Capt Dennis Horn and will inherit nine members of last year's All-Marine championship squad from Quantico. . . . Former Marine Carmen Basilio has taken a position as a physical education instructor at Le Moyne College in Syracuse, N. Y.

END



Leatherneck Magazine

BULLETIN BOARD

Compiled by GySgt George E. Cushman

BULLETIN BOARD is Leatherneck's interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

FY 62 Service in Grade Requirements for GMST Testing Eligibility

Marine Corps Order 1418.14 has set forth the minimum service in grade requirements for GMST eligibility during Fiscal Year 1962.

Marine Corps Order 1418.12 stated that enlisted Marines in pay grade E-4, E-5 and E-6 will be required to have passed the GMST prior to becoming eligible to receive promotion consideration; and that the service in current grade period, required for eligibility for testing during a given testing period, will be announced for each fiscal year.

All personnel who have not passed the appropriate level GMST will be tested during the cycle for which they meet the minimum service in grade requirement, as specified below. Personnel in re-training or who are attending service schools will also be tested during the cycle for which they meet the minimum service in grade requirement.

ALPHA-62 phase has already been completed with those Marines on active duty having been tested in August.

BRAVO-62 phase will be tested on December 1 of this year and includes all Marines in pay grade E-6 who will have 30 months in grade on or before December 31, 1961; Marines in pay grade E-5 who will have 29 months in grade on or before December 31, 1961; and Marines in pay grade E-4 who will have 19 months in grade on or before November 30, 1961.

CHARLIE-62 phase will be tested on April 6, 1962, and includes Marines in pay grade E-6 who will have 30 months in grade and E-5's who will have 29 months in grade on or before June 30, 1962, and Marines in pay grade E-4 who will have 19 months in grade on or before February 28, 1962.

The order further states that the minimum service in grade requirements specified will not be waived and that deviations from the testing dates, as scheduled will not be authorized.

Average Waiting Period for Housing Announced

Marine Corps Bulletin 1133, dated June 14, 1961, announced the average waiting period for housing as follows:

Station	Public Qtrs		Wherry		Capehart	
	off	enl	off	enl	off	enl
CamLej	14mo	NA	6mo	5mo	const	const
CamPen	6mo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MCAS, Quant	7mo	7½mo	7mo	7mo	under	under
PISC	Indef	1mo	NA	5-7mo	1mo	2-3mo
Albany	14mo	3mo	NA	NA	18mo	1½mo
Barstow	6mo	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Station	Public Qtrs						Wherry		Capehart	
	off	enl	off	enl	off	enl	off	enl	off	enl
29Palms	NA	NA	NA	NA	3mo	8mo	under	const	under	const
Camp Smith	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7mo	3mo	NA	NA
Hawaii										
Air Stations										
New River	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14mo	6mo		
CherPt	2mo	NA	1mo	1mo	1mo	1mo	2mo	1mo	NA	NA
El Toro	6mo	5½mo	6mo	6mo	5½mo	5½mo	NA	NA	NA	NA
Beaufort	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1½mo	½mo		
Kaneohe Bay	7mo	14mo	NA	NA	NA	NA	11mo	14mo		
Yuma	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	under	under	const	const
	NA—none available									

Use of Military Titles Spelled Out

Regular personnel, retired and reserve component personnel on extended active duty, officer and enlisted, are prohibited from using their military titles in connection with any commercial enterprise, according to the provision of Marine Corps

Order 1000.4A, recently published. Authorship of material for publication is exempted from this provision but the material is subject to existing service regulations.

Retired personnel on inactive duty, both Regular

BULLETIN BOARD (cont.)

and those of the Reserve components, officers and enlisted, and Reserve component personnel on inactive duty, officer and enlisted, are permitted to

American Flag to be Flown Night and Day at MC Memorial

President John F. Kennedy has issued a proclamation which calls for the American flag to be flown night and day at the Marine Corps Memorial in Arlington, Va.

The proclamation cites the Iwo Jima campaign as one of the most significant and costly battles of World War II. It points out that the American flag-raising on Mt. Suribachi on February 23, 1945, is a symbol of the courage and valor of the American fighting forces in the war.

use their military titles in connection with commercial enterprises. These persons are prohibited from using their titles only when such use, with or without the intent to mislead, gives rise to any appearance of sponsorship, sanction, endorsement, or approval by the Department of Defense.

[cont.]

OSIMO, M.
RICHMOND,
ROLES, W.
SCARBOUR
SCHEINER,
SCOTT, R.
SEAMANS,
SCHLICK,
SULLIVAN,
THOMAS,
TOWLE, H.
VALENCIA,
VAN CAMP,
WALLACE,
WILLIAMS,
WINES, E.
ELLIOTT,
EDWARDS,
VAN ZANDT,
WARTEN,
CROSBY,
WOODARD,
KIRKLAND,
MADDEN,

Place

JACK, S.
PAIGE, H.
ROBERSON,
ROTHWEIL,
VANDEGRIFT,
WILLIAMS,
MIGNEAU,
STRAYHORN,
TINSLEY,
COLLINS,
HENDERSON,
BRAMEL,
JUSTIS, E.
RUSH, M.
SADLER,
TRECE, C.
YOUNG, C.

END

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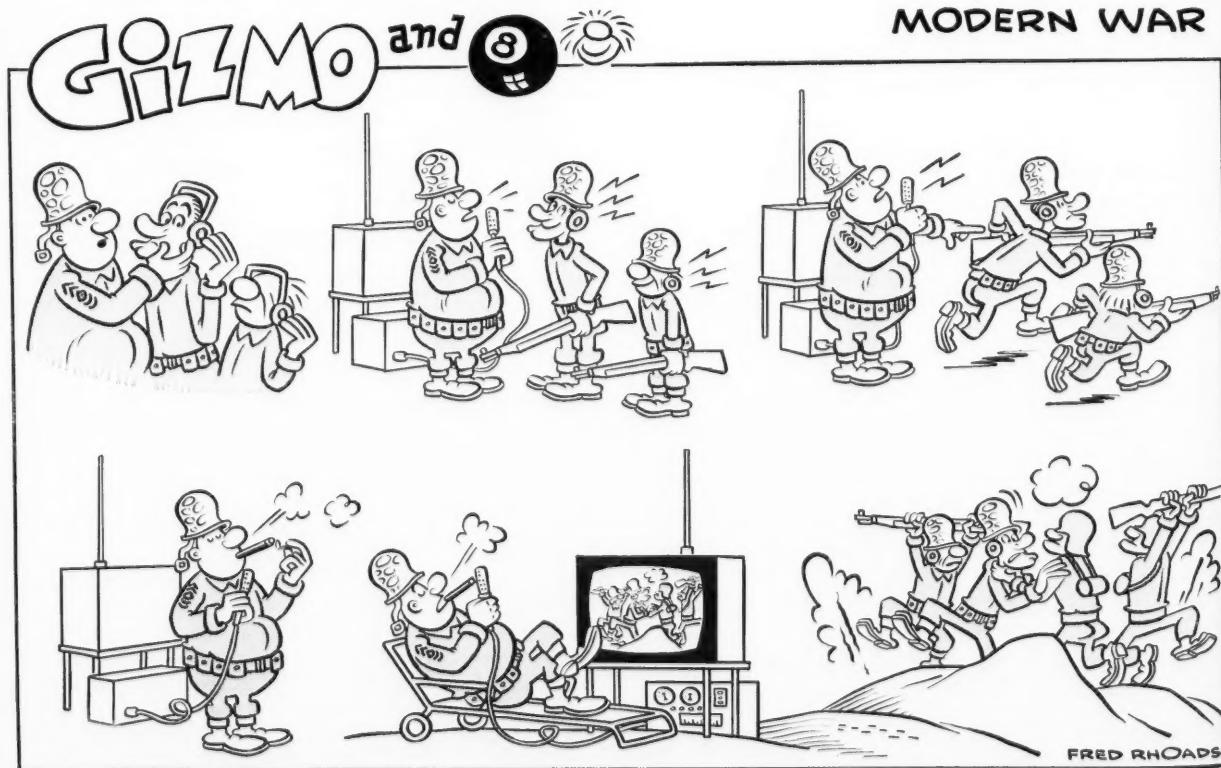
Consideration Asked for Polls And Surveys

Because there has been a marked increase in the amount of questionnaires being mailed to Marines, MCO 5040.3 requests that discretion be used when answering them.

Headquarters' concern doesn't lie in the surveys which simply seek information regarding household appliances or comforts. It is, rather, the

"research" type documents which can be tricky. Many of them concern items which have direct or indirect military implications.

The Order is not intended to restrict personnel from participating in polls or surveys. But it does caution Marines to weigh their answers carefully if the material has military undertones.

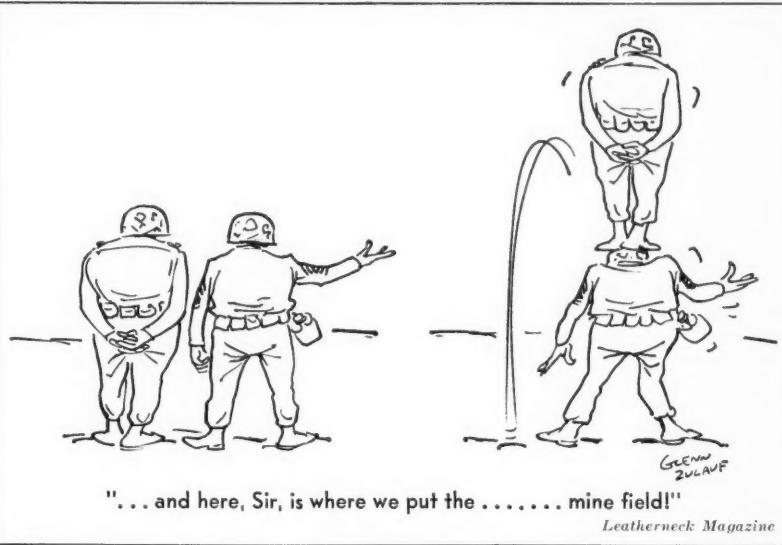


ONCE A MARINE

[continued from page 65]

OSIMO, Mario C.
RICHMOND, James C.
ROLES, Wayne L.
SCARBORO, Don
SCHWINN, David K.
SCOTT, Robert G.
SEAMANS, Floyd B.
SCHLICK, Joseph K.
SULLIVAN, Vincent C.
THOMAS, Johnny W.
TOWLE, Frederick D.
VALENCIC, Ralph F.
VAN CAMP, Phillip A.
WALLACE, John
WILLIAMS, Floyd C.
WINES, Edward J.
ELLIOTT, Bert L.
EDWARDS, George T.
VAN ZANT, Samuel E.
WARTEN, Meade H.
CROSBY, Harry L.
WOODARD, Merlin D.
KIRKLAND, William C.
MADDEN, Benjamin O.

Capt
1stLt
CWO-4
CWO-4
CWO-4
CWO-3
CWO-3
CWO-2
CWO-2
CWO-2



"... and here, Sir, is where we put the mine field!"

Leatherneck Magazine

Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

JACK, Samuel S.
PAIGE, Henry R.
ROBERSON, William D.
ROTHWELL, Richard
VANDEGRIFT JR., Alexander A.
WILLIAMS, Herbert H.
FORD, Clyde P.
MIGNEAULT, Hector R.
STRATHORN, Eugene H.
TINSLEY, William G.
COLLINS, Ted H.
HENDERSON, Richard F.
BRAMEL, Raymond E.
JUSTIS, Eulas F.
RUSH, Marvin R.
SADLER, Lester J.
TRECEE, Donald C.
YOUNG, George D.

MajGen
MajGen
Col
Col
Col
LtCol
LtCol
LtCol
LtCol
LtCol
Maj
Maj
Capt
Capt
Capt
Capt
1stLt
2dLt

			GySgt		
CULLETON, John F.	296254	6413	ANDRASOVSKY, Henry W.	310378	0369
CURTIS, Paul C.	330648	4312	BEATY "O" "T"	310521	3537
DI RIENZO, Ernest	304549	3049	BOLDUC, John J.	342637	3081
DRUKE, Edwin R.	344800	3049	BRANTLEY, John E.	325998	0369
DUNDEK, Clarence A.	331346	0141	BREWER JR., William L.	329150	3371
DUNSTON SR, Glenn M.	265694	6413	BYRD, Ernest A.	311682	3371
ERVIN, Lawrence J.	289460	3349	CARPER, Lindin S.	320866	3311
FARMER, Melvin H.	309564	3371	COMERFORD, Redmond J.	332067	3051
FREEMAN, Horace E.	331211	6413	EZZEL, Eugene A.	311183	3371
GABRIEL, Alton D.	305914	3349	HERN, Wilber B.	314555	2131
GADUE, Kenneth R.	319922	3071	HUNTOON, Robert L.	317700	0141
GARR, Donald W.	305413	0761	JAUDON, James E.	316455	3537
GENTRY, James A.	313807	6412	KEATLEY JR., George	266442	3516
GEYER, George W.	315124	6413	LILLIE JR., George M.	343263	0811
GIBSON, Charles D.	285558	6741	LYONS, Woodrow W.	262792	3049
GODDARD, Shell C.	315759	3071	MC KEE JR., Howard M.	321363	0369
GRIMM, Samuel L.	309501	0369	MITCHELL, James P.	286619	0369
HARRIS, Jerome S.	251451	2131	O'BRIEN, Phillip V.	275068	3371
HARRIS, Richard P.	333840	1169	O'CONNOR, George R.	288079	2336
HESSON, Everett L.	286561	0369	PINSON, John D.	315405	3371
HOBROCK, Richard E.	304155	0369	RUSSELL, Willis L.	336309	3371
HOFFMAN, James F.	327032	6412	SHELTON, Grady W.	322752	6511
HURN, William D.	317342	3371	SMITH, Harold	255536	6511
JOHNSON, Marvin G.	328039	0141	STANSBERRY, Ralph D.	277379	3371
KERNER, Jack M.	368251	3071	SULLIVAN, George R.	278222	0369
KRIEGLMONT, Jacob	342618	3049	TAYLOR, Gordon F.	282913	0141
LAGESSE, Harry P.	304182	2771	VINSON, Garvin L.	309530	3371
LATHAM, John P.	277784	5536	WALKER, Clifton T.	330997	4039
LA RIVERS, Donald	315916	3421			
LEWIS, Arthur U.	313054	1371			
LORD, Albert H.	263682	3049			
MC NATT, Robert F.	263030	6614			
MAC FARLAND, Robert W.	311869	3349			
MALINOWSKI, John J.	348616	3371			
MATTHIESSEN, Jens H.	275778	4009			
MEREDITH, Donald W.	303976	7041			
MONROE, Cecil B.	311248	6413			
MOORE, John W.	342649	6413			
MYERS, Gordon R.	332267	3421			
NANCE, Joseph L.	312843	3051			
NOWAK, Francis S.	272363	3421			
OLIVER, Clarence R.	257724	0130			
ORLANDO, Joseph J.	284201	6413			
PALMER, Chad J.	335889	0369			
PARKER, Herbert B.	267647	0848			
PENNEY, William L.	325015	3349			
PEPE, Matteo L.	297329	6613			
RATHKAMP, George G.	296038	3049			
RICHTER, Max J.	279047	3361			
ROGERS, Wilburn B.	288825	0369			
ROSUPERICH, Anthony J.	246155	0369			
ROTH, Stanley L.	285931	3049			
SENECAL JR, Raymond J.	316801	6412			
SHOUSE, George L.	317362	6412			
SKILLMAN JR, William J.	314385	6481			
SMITH, Charles E.	314542	3071			
SNAVELY JR, Joseph C.	326970	3049			
SPELCE, John W.	304363	1841			
STALLINGS, Everett M.	310471	6481			
STEELE, Thomas G.	307364	6481			
STICH, Joseph A.	221782	0369			
STIEGMAN, Glenn A.	309691	3341			
STRONG, Forrest L.	314541	5541			
THIBAULT, John J.	328295	3349			
THOMAS, Harry D.	337754	0141			
THOMPSON, Charlie W.	306258	5581			
TUCCI, John J.	303663	6441			
VANDERBILT, Oliver J.	136108	3121			
WEBSTER, Richard M.	309048	6413			
WEIDEMAN, Ralph J.	278685	6933			
WILSON, Charles R.	329114	0369			
WINSLOW, Edward D.	333891	3421			
WISNIEWSKI, Edward W.	315117	3537			
ZIELINSKI, Adam A.	342664	1539			

Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

1stSgt

KIRSCHBAUM, Willard F. 275356 0398

MSgt

ROMEIKO, Joseph H. 252067 6413
SCHULZ, Albert W. 901347 6611

GySgt

EINHOUSE, Clarence W.	1158031	0369
GORMLEY, Thomas J.	304088	0141
LOBDUL, Carl E.	293250	3516
STILLARTY, James "A"	410840	0141
STROTHER, James R.	1090946	0369
SWEAT, Floyd F.	668304	3049

SSgt

DILLARD, James C.	604835	0369
MC GINNIS, Eugene J.	307518	3041
END		

1stSgt

BANKSTON, "O" "D" 309456 6498
BAUGH, William J. 311755 6498
BLOSCH, Robert H. 30866 0398
BRUNSON, Aubie W. 261810 3098
DANISHEK, Milton H. 325101 0398
ELKINS, James V. 289460 3349
IRWIN, Charles G. 306770 0398
PADERICK, Edwin L. 263049 0398
ST JOHN, Arno G. 285363 0398
SICKELS, Sewell S. 284630 3098
WARD, James B. 241432 0398
WOLFE, Richard T. 329602 3098

MSgt

ANDERSON, Ralph A. 281496 1811
ARNOLD, Denis L. 322748 3361
BAILEY, Sam H. 240968 2131
BAILOR, Edward 336878 6481
BEARD, John M. 255974 0141
BENNETT, Horace M. 314684 0369
BLUNDY, William H. 314654 0848
BOHANNON, Early H. 277641 6413
BOLEN, William E. 310537 6441
BOWER, Lawrence M. 277608 6413
RAY, Robert L. 301047 0369
BROADWELL, John A. 337718 6412
BROZENICK, Louis M. 310722 6412
BRYAN, John F. 277759 3371
BUTTON, Charles W. 318024 0141
CARTER, "J" "C" H. 322098 3061
CLEMENT, Nelson V. 326811 6511
CONNERY, Thomas V. 310256 7113

DOOMED

[continued from page 47]

Agana area would require hours. It would only waste further time to report this matter to the CO for possible ideas.

The doctor, who seemed to think that a sergeant could pull a quick solution to a life-and-death problem out of a hat, said impatiently:

"Do you understand, Sergeant? There is not a minute, not a second to be wasted. Even now. . . ."

"Damn it, Doc. Of course, I know."

He still remained motionless, still staring through the opened tent flap. What good did it do to move without a plan? Across the way he saw the dim, unshaded light bulb that burned in the tent over there. Like an arrow suddenly released from a taut bow, he shot toward the entrance of his own tent, calling back: "Doc! Back my jeep from the side of the tent. Get it pointed toward the road to Agana. Keep the motor running. I'll only be a minute."

As the doctor followed him outside, he saw the sergeant charge across to the other tent. When he reached the jeep he could see the bulky outline of the sergeant inside the tent across the way, bent over. The doctor backed the jeep onto the narrow, bumpy dirt road, raced it in neutral, waited.

The sergeant came running out of the tent. The doctor felt oddly puzzled as he saw that the sergeant was lugging a machine gun, with ammunition. What kind of a solution was that? What good would a machine gun do for the 30 who were doomed?

The sergeant reached the jeep, tossed the gun and ammo onto the back seat. "Shove over," he said, and the doctor slid over. The sergeant climbed behind the wheel, gunned the motor. The jeep careened up the dirt road to the junction of the two-lane highway that the Seabees had started to build. This unfinished highway led down a long, curving, steep hill into the dead center of the rubble which was all that remained of the business district of Agana.

Over the noise of the engine and the rushing wind, the doctor shouted: "You think shooting a machine gun will bring them to you?"

"I'm gambling on it," the sergeant said, grimly.

The doctor shook his head. Sergeants were not so smart after all. He said, "But we hear the sound of guns on the island every night. The patrols. Nobody pays attention to it any more."

"I'm the one doing the gambling, Doc."

The Jeep vehicle roared past the

Bank of Agana, now almost completely demolished. At the far end of the street the Pacific lay before them. The vehicle swerved left, then right. Finally it went off the road, where the sergeant jammed it to a halt on the beach.

He jumped out instantly. He grabbed the machine gun and the ammo, then set the gun up hastily, near the water. He melted into a hunched figure in the bright moonlight as he began to fire away, straight out to sea.

The doctor stayed by the vehicle. The sergeant was doing something pointless, crazy. The machine gun continued its steady spit of bullets. Three minutes passed. Four. Five. Still the sergeant stuck with his gun, pounding out the bursts as relentlessly as if he'd been cleaning out a Japanese nest in a forward area.

Suddenly, from the highway behind him, the doctor heard the pounding of many feet. Furious pounding.

He turned to look. A half dozen Marines raced past him, scattering sand as their feet dug into the surface of the beach. More and more followed—a steady stream. The doctor screamed a warning to the sergeant. The sergeant remained riveted, facing the Pacific, blasting bullets into it. Then the first batch of Marines jumped him. Some clobbered the sergeant, some clobbered the machine gun.

Later, the doctor knelt beside the sergeant who was lying on his back. The sergeant's face was bloodied up a little but there was a grin on it as he scanned the circle of faces around him. He seemed to be counting the faces.

"Thirty," he said, finally, with deep satisfaction.

"Nothing much, sergeant," the doctor

said, after his examination. "Just a few bruises and cuts and a black eye on its way."

"A black eye with sergeant's stripes is as low as a man can sink," the sergeant said. "It means you came off second best."

"What I fail to understand," the doctor said, looking around at the audience, "is why the mere sound of a gun in the night brought all of you running. We hear the sound of guns every night of the week. We pay no attention. . . ."

The sergeant broke in. "I'll answer that one for you, Doc," he said. "The sound of *this* kind of a gun has not been heard on Guam in many weeks. You see, I've got a PFC in my outfit, in the tent across from mine. He's souvenir-happy. After you told me about the 30 who were doomed I suddenly thought of him. And his souvenirs."

The sergeant paused and patted the machine gun. He continued: "I remembered he had a Japanese MG, with ammo. I figured any Marine around this area who doesn't instantly recognize the difference between the sound of a Nambu and our own—well, he wouldn't be apt to still be around this old island by this time."

The doctor glanced at the Marines who hemmed them in. "Sergeant," he said, "I will personally go around to your tent area tomorrow and explain how you got that black eye."

"Thanks, Doc," the sergeant said. "But I still think if my back hadn't been turned and I hadn't been so busy with that Nambu, I wouldn't be the only guy around here who's got one."

END



Joan S...
during



Joan Simmons, this month's pin-up, is a Wave stationed at NAS, Pensacola. She was "Miss Golden Wings" during the 50th Anniversary celebration of Naval Aviation. She's engaged to an El Toro Marine.

the Abominable Marine

by MSgt Clay Barrow

IS IT, AS many suspect, a cruel, pointless jest? Or is there really a lone Marine today living in the demilitarized zone of Korea, that 2000-yard-wide gash of no man's land that crosses the 135-mile breadth of that unhappy country.

Is the "One-Eyed Marine" a figment of some lonely soldier's bizarre imagination or could a half-blind, near-mad, more-brute-than-human being be surviving in an area which, to venture into during daylight hours, is to court swift, violent death?

These gnawing questions cannot now, and possibly never will, be answered.

The bald truth is that probably never has a larger legend been based on less substantiated evidence. For the tale of the "Abominable" or the "One-Eyed" Marine is based entirely on hearsay.

"Have you people back in Washington heard about our one-eyed Marine?"

(Text continued on page 82)





ABOMINABLE MARINE (cont.)

the U.S. Army infantry colonel asked. His unit is now responsible for the battle positions 35 miles north of Seoul which the Marines had held at the Korean Conflict's end. If he was jesting, his face didn't betray it. "No? Get the boys up on the line to tell you about him; he's quite a celebrity in these parts."

An hour later, on the ridgeline from which, on a clear day, one of the First Cavalry Division outposts can scan a sweeping 40-mile panorama in any direction to their front, the infantry skipper spoke soberly. "We didn't create him," he said. "I heard about him when I got here. He is, the story

goes, a shell-shocked survivor of the battle you people call 'Vegas.' At night, when we send patrols into the DMZ, it's been reported that he has stopped a man—generally the last one of the column—and asked for cigarettes. On at least one occasion, he's asked for batteries."

The questions tumble over one another. Is anyone now in the unit who claims to have actually talked to him, or seen him, or known anyone who has? No, there was one man, but he recently completed his 13-month tour. How do we know he's a Marine? He said so. If he is deranged, how can we account for his moments of apparent lucidity? He has, if the story is even remotely true, talked only to young, startled men who may have garbled the content, but not the context of his conversation. Has an official investigation ever been conducted? Apparently not.

But the most nagging—dammit!—

question of all is: what manner of sadist would invent a story which would hold out even a shred of hope for parents who might have lost a son in this battle? It is perhaps this one question which gives the story its limited credibility. It doesn't seem reasonable—although the cynics of the world might debate the point—that anyone, regardless of motive, would invent such a grotesque lie.

"We didn't start him," the skipper concluded, "but we're not going to stop him either. You'd be surprised how it keeps boys on their toes who are going out on their first patrol. And, besides, who's to say . . .?"

The Abominable Snowman of the Himalayas may never have lived but just as surely, he will never die. And as long as men, childlike, grasp for evidence of other men's indomitability, perhaps the same thing could be said for the Abominable Marine. **END**

TRANSFERS

[continued from page 71]

PAULHAMUS JR, H M (0141) 2dMarDiv to 5th MCRD
PAULAS, K E (0141) 1stMarBrig to MCB CamPen
PEACOCK, R L (3111) 1stMAW to ForTrps CamLej
PERANEN, F M (0221) FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
PERRIGO, C J (3011) MCB CamPen to 3dMarDiv
PELIS, H L (0171) 1stMAW to 9th MCRD
*PHILLIPS JR, S P (6613) MCAAS Yuma to 1stMAW
PICONKE, R J (6714) 1stMarBrig to 2dMAW
PICOU, N (3421) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
PIERCE, A (0141) 1stMAW to 1stMAW
POLIMILLER, R V (5711) MCB CamLej to MAD NATTC Mfs
POUND JR, A F (1833) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
QUARRY, K B (6412) 1stMarBrig to 2dMAW
RAMIREZ JR, J P (0141) 3dMarDiv to 9th MCRD
RAWLS, J W (0141) 6th MCRD to 2dMarDiv
REAUXT, E H B (0369) 4th MCRD to 1stMarDiv
REEVES, L (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCAS K-Bar
REILLY, W (1316) ForTrps FMFLant to LdgForTrpUant
RILEY, W E (6272) 2dMAW to MAD NMC Pte Muju
RIZZO, R (3421) 3dMarDiv to MCAS New River
ROBERTSON, G (1341) MCB CamLej to MAD NATTC Mfs
ROGERS, M (1341) MCB CamLej to MAD NATTC Mfs
RUTZ, J J (4111) MCB Pearl to MCSC Barstow
RYAN, J (0369) 1st MCRD to MAD NATTC Mfs
SAMPLE, J H (3516) 1stMAW to MCS Quant
SAMPSON, J L (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
SCHWIK, W (0369) MCRD PI to MAD NATTC Mfs
SCHMINSKI, S J (1316) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
SCHNEIDER, R D (0161) MCB CamLej to MCAS K-Bar
SCHUSLER, W F (2533) 1stMarBrig to 3dMarDiv
SCHWEMER, R H (3049) MCB CamLej to 3dMarDiv
SCHROEDER, J E (1811) MCRD PI to MAD NATTC Mfs

SCOBLE, J R (4631) 5th MCRD to MAD NATTC Mfs
SHAUGHNESSY, J G (0369) 1stMarDiv to MB NB LBeach
SIEGEL, J H (1341) ForTrps FMFLant to MCSA Phila
SILVA, A G (3049) MCRD SD to MCB Barstow
SIMONOFF, W C (2543) 1stMarDiv to MCB El Toro
SIZEMORE, H (1371) ForTrps FMFLant to 1-1 61stRCA
SKOLODE, W (0361) 1stMAW to MCB CamLej
SMITH, B E (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamLej
SMITH, C W (0369) MCRD SD to HQMC
SMITH, G W (0369) 9th MCRD to 1stMarDiv
SMITH, V C (1811) ForTrps FMFLant to MAD NATTC Mfs
SPANGENBERG, C E (3516) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
SPANIOS, S S (3371) 1stMAW to MCRD PI
SPARACIO, C A (4029) 1stMAW to MCB CamPen
SPOTTS, R E (3041) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant
STEAK, R N (3371) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMarDiv
STEACH, J R (1833) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
STEPHENS, T J (3531) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
STUTTNER, J R (1841) MCSC Albany to 3dMarDiv
STINSON, S M (4312) 3dMarDiv to MCB El Toro
STOKER, R M (1316) MCSC Barstow to MCB 29 Palms
STUTTS, F L (0369) MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv
STYRON, A S (3041) FMFPac to MCB CamLej
SUMMERROW, L T (0441) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
SWENSEN, C J (3049) MCSC Barstow to 1stMarBrig
SWENSON, S P (0141) ForTrps FMFLant to HQMC
TANN, R H (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
TANT, W M (0171) 1stMAW to MCB CamPen
TAYLOR JR, (6621) MAG-26 to Buckley Field, Denver
TEMINER, P A (1341) MCB 29 Palms to MCB CamPen
TIMON, G F (0141) 2dMarDiv to HQ-MC
THOMAS, L H (6413) 1stMAW to 3dMarDiv
THOMPSON, A W (0141) MCB 29 Palms to 1stMarBrig
THOMPSON, F L (6511) MAD NATTC Jax to MCAAS Yuma
THOMPSON, T D (2111) MB NS KodakAI to MCSC Albany
TOLER, C A (3036) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
TORRES, G G (3211) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
TOWER, G L (1345) MCRD PI to 3dMarDiv

MCAS El Toro
WATSON, P L (3121) MCSFA SFran to 1stMAW
WAYNE, W W (3041) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW
WEBB JR, W N (0369) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
WEBSTER, A C (3141) MCB CamLej to MAD NATTC Mfs
WELLS JR, R F (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
WEST, C B (1341) 1stMAW to MCS Quant
WILLIAMS JR, S G (0141) 1stMarDiv to 9th MCRD
WILLIAMS, G E (1841) ForTrps to 3dMarDiv
WILLIAMS, L E (0161) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv
WILLIS, S F (1371) MAG-32 to 2dMarDiv
WITTIG, T H (0369) MB NB Phila to 1stMarDiv
WRIGHT, G W (3311) MCAS CherPI to 3dMarDiv
YONTZ, W F (3049) MCSC Albany to 1stMarBrig
END



Leatherneck Magazine

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82

FIGHT CONTINUES

[continued from page 23]

by the search teams.

"You'll come across two types of obstacles: natural and man-made. Use the natural ones to your advantage. Go over a mountain instead of around the base. Keep in mind that the search teams are lazy humans; they won't go up a mountain unless they're sure you're up there. As for the man-made obstacles; well, common sense will tell you they're built to funnel traffic in certain directions. Consider all man-made obstacles to be under surveillance.

"Try to keep away from farms, too. But if you're hungry enough to butcher some hens, be sure you don't leave evidence behind. Be especially careful of plowed fields. Boot prints are as good as a signature.

"When you use foliage camouflage, be sure to replace it before it dies. And, along those lines, camouflage yourself with civilian clothing as soon as possible. But always carry some military identification and you'll be inside the Geneva laws.

"Be a part of the people. Study their habits and adopt them. Notice how they hold their cigarettes or eating gear. You do the same. Americans have some peculiar habits, such as whistling while strolling. In Europe and Asia, whistling's unheard of. If you're happy to be out for a walk, hum, don't whistle. Your best bet is to forget the humming, too. You're liable to get cocky and hum *The Marines' Hymn*.

"You won't need to know too much about survival. Once the partisans have you, they'll keep you pretty well supplied with food and water. But here's a few one-liners, just in case:

"Your body deteriorates faster without water than without food.

"Rainwater and dew aren't contaminated but they contain no minerals.

"Rivers and brooks are most contaminated right about now, in the Spring.

"Forget about that running-water-being-pure bit; it ain't so.

"If you come on a dry stream or a lake bed, dig at the lowest spot or on the outside of a bend.

"Always bleed an animal by severing its jugular vein.

"Rodents move at night; grazing and browsing animals in the mornings and evenings.

"All snakes except sea snakes are edible.

Don't eat raw or smoked fresh fish, or fish with slimy gills, flabby flesh,

sunken eyes, human-like teeth or any that have rancid odors.

"Beef up your diet with plants.

"All grasses are edible.

"Plants you're unsure of should be tested a little at a time so you can judge if sickness is setting in.

"Mushrooms are a meat substitute; the poisonous ones have cups growing at the base of the stems.

"That's about it, Ben. I know it's a lot to remember in one session, but if you've got it filed away it may come back to you when needed. Actually, you could put it all into one line: anything that crawls, creeps, walks, swims, flies or grows is a potential food source."

Intelligence: "A thought or two about the partisans, Ben, and we'll break this up.

"Trust in them. You can't do anything else. We don't know how many partisans you'll pass through after the initial contact, but you've got to believe every word they say.

"Don't argue with them. Don't irritate them in any way. If you're all caught, they've got more to lose than you have, buddy, so they won't hesitate to turn you in if you make things too difficult.

"And, Ben . . . we know that girls are prettier than the company you've kept the past year or so, but forget it. Be a Boy Scout; trustworthy; honest, obedient, etc. OK? OK, we'll hit the

pad, if it's all right with you, Skipper."

Two days later, Ski turned his ankle so realistically it took three weeks for the swelling to go down. It took almost as much time for the camp officials to stop investigating each other. And it took lots longer for the "nummies" in the compound to convince the officials that "nobody knows nothin'."

About two months after the escape, however, pamphlets passed up the partisan chain and were read and re-read in the huts. They all stated the same thing: "From the UN Command: Cpl Ben Lee was returned to the United Nations forces. . . ."

There was another item, too. The UN troops were a lot closer than the prisoners had figured. Whoever wrote the pamphlet estimated a few more months and . . . bingo.

It wasn't propaganda. Four months later, after an attack which broke the war wide open, Ski was bear-hugging a bearded U. S. Army corporal.

When they asked him about his experiences, Ski talked jubilantly for an hour. He rambled some, but, after all, it had been more than a year since he could answer questions.

They asked him if he had any conclusions.

"One, I guess. When you're a POW, the battlefield looks different and the tactics certainly are, but one thing doesn't change:

"The fight continues!"

END





(Submitted by Maj Ed Schaefer)
General Smedley D. Butler inspected World War I Marines.
 Note the rifles and leggings.

From time to time, readers have requested information about the Corps Album photos we have printed. The following list of names and addresses of this month's contributors will make it possible for readers to write directly to the owners of the pictures for identification or information not contained in the captions.

Maj Ed Schaefer
 96 Maple Street
 Springfield, Mass.

Carl K. Storer
 881 21st Street
 San Bernardino, Calif.

Gen Clifton B. Cates, USMC (Retd)
 Edgewater, Maryland

William P. Thomas, Jr.
 10120 52nd Ave.
 College Park, Md.

CORPS ALBUM

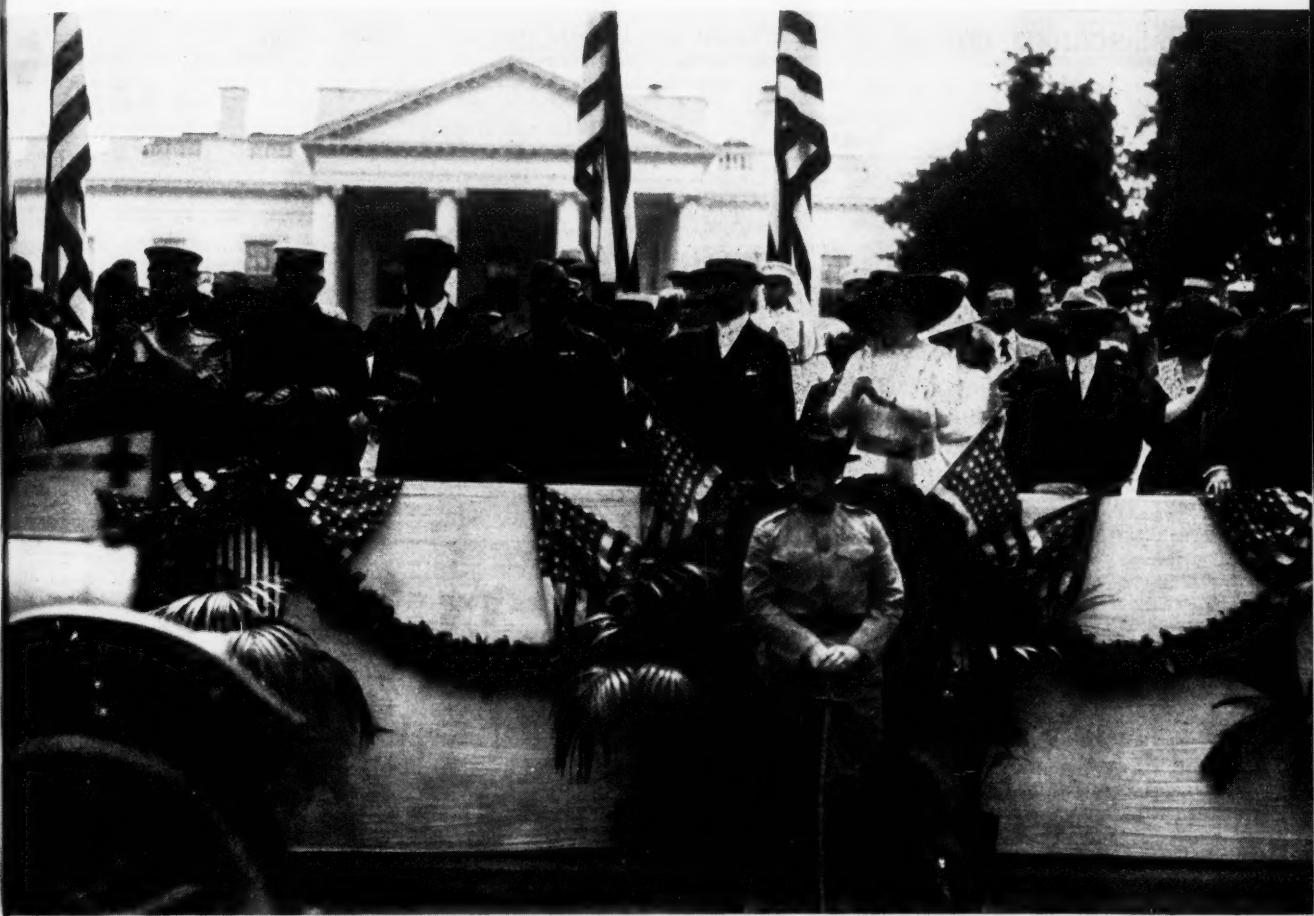


HERE ARE some more of the Old Corps photos which we will publish as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit, or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, *Leatherneck* Magazine, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.

(Submitted by Carl K. Storer)
Morning colors at Marine Corps Barracks,
 Pearl Harbor in 1920.

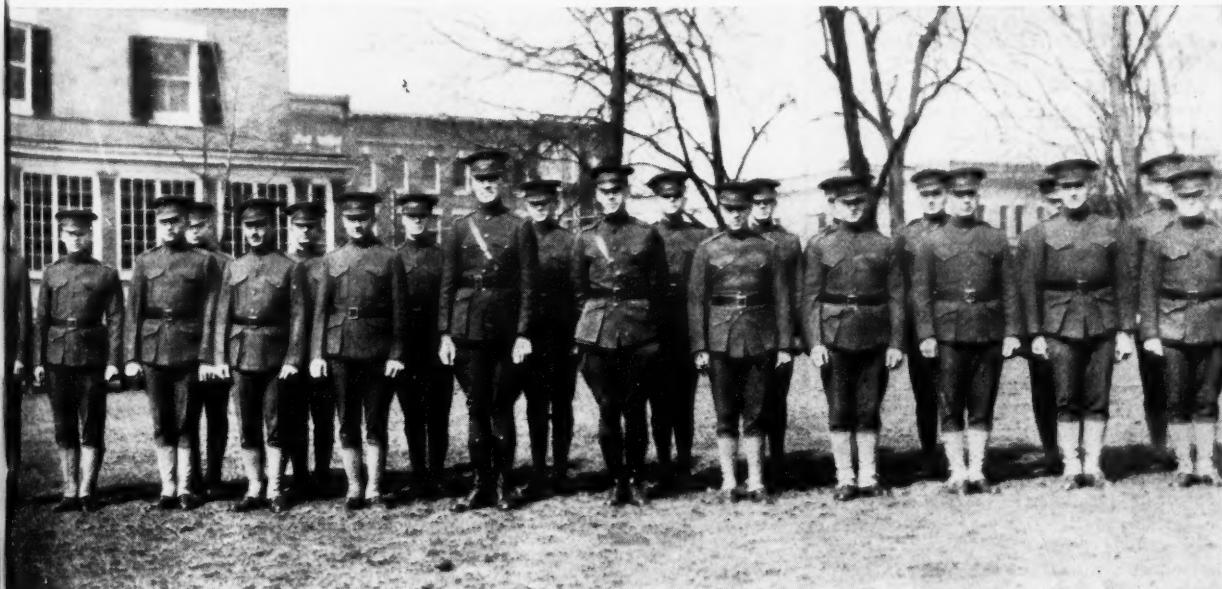
(Submitted
President
the fame





(Submitted by Gen Clifton B. Cates, USMC (Retd)

President Wilson and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, reviewed the famed Fourth Marine Brigade as it passed the White House in August, 1919.



(Submitted by William P. Thomas, Jr.)

Personnel of the Registrar's Office, Marine Corps Institute Detachment, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., posed for this picture in March, 1924.

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 73]

EXTRA TIME

Dear Sir:

I wrote to San Diego, but they referred you to me for an answer to my question. When did the Marine Corps do away with time-and-a-half for overseas duty? I know the regulations state it went out in 1912, but I remember a lot of the old-timers saying back in 1941 that it's too bad this isn't a couple of years ago and we could get time-and-a-half where we are going.

Delbert L. Nedrow
15407 SW Washington Ave.
Tacoma 99, Wash.

● It is presumed that your inquiry pertains to time credited toward retirement. In this connection, the following statutes are quoted:

31 Stat. 209, 26 May 1900—" . . . hereafter in computing the length of service for retirement, credit shall be given the soldier for double the time of his actual service in Porto Rico, Cuba, or in the Philippine Islands." This law applied to Marines as well.

33 Stat. 264, 23 April 1904—" . . . hereafter in computing the length of service for retirement credit shall be given soldiers for double the time of their actual service in China, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, the Island of Guam, Alaska, and Panama; but double credit shall not be given for service hereafter rendered in Porto Rico or the Territory of Hawaii."

37 Stat. 575, 24 August 1912—" . . . in computing length of service for retirement, credit for double time for foreign service shall not be given to those who hereafter enlist. . . ."

After 1912 there is no evidence in the statutes that the provisions then repealed were ever revived.—Ed.

CITATION CERTIFICATES

Dear Sir:

About six years ago I had occasion to see several certificates denoting eligibility for the Presidential Unit Citation and for the Korean Presidential Unit Citation. As I recall, these were being sent from Headquarters Marine Corps to certain Marine Corps Reserve personnel. The PUC certificate was embossed at the top with a replica of the PUC ribbon and contained the date and nature of the action in which the unit was cited. The KPUC certificate was printed in blue on a white background

and carried essentially the same information as the PUC certificate.

Are these certificates still available, and if so, how do you obtain them?

1stLt Wallace R. Nugent
USMC Passenger Office
100 Harrison St.
San Francisco 6, Calif.

● They're still available at Headquarters Marine Corps. Write to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code DL), Washington 25, D.C., enclosing your complete name, Marine Corps service number and mailing address.—Ed.

SHIRT CREESES

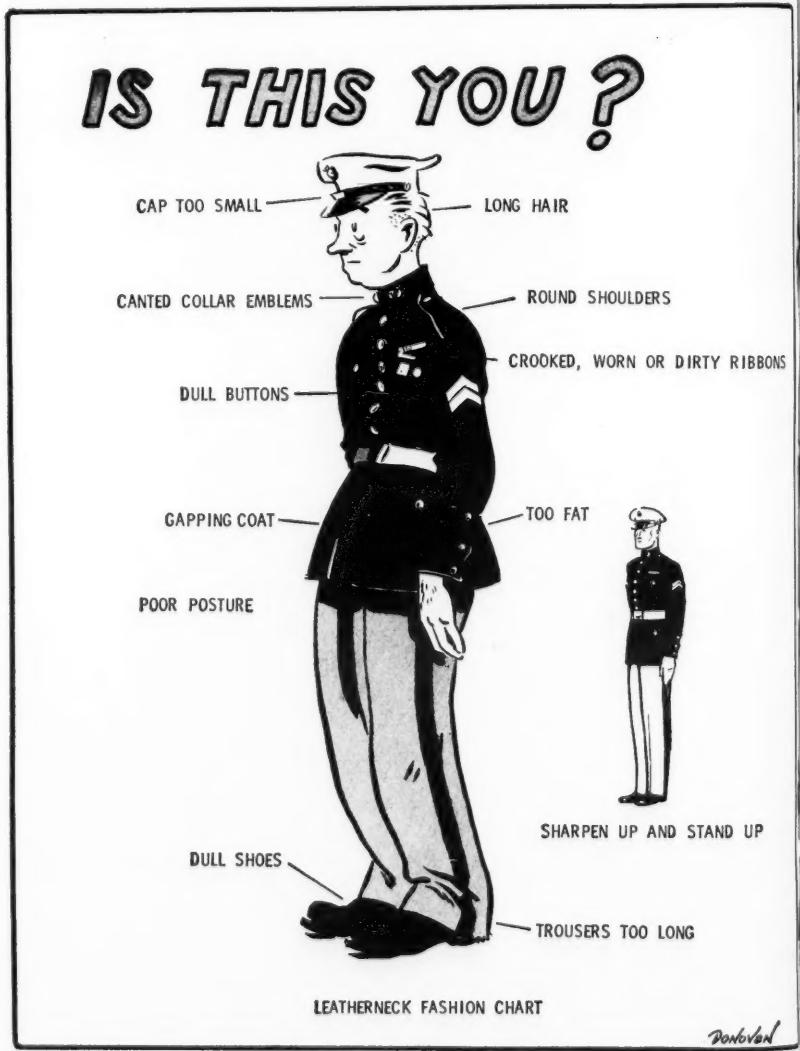
Dear Sir:

Paragraph 49069.1a, Marine Corps Manual, states: "The tropical garrison shirt, when worn as an outer garment, will be pressed with military creases."

Marine Corps Order 1020.29, on the subject of short sleeved shirts, makes no mention of military creases for that shirt. Many Marines, of all ranks, are observed with military creases in short sleeved shirts. Individual Marines, wives and base cleaners, are in the habit of placing military creases in all shirts. Since everything in this day must be in writing as to "do's" and "don'ts," would you please reiterate Headquarters' intent on the subject of creasing the short sleeved shirts?

SgtMaj W. E. Steigerwald
Hq., 2d Bn., 1st ITR
MCB, Camp Lejeune, N.C.

● Marine Corps Order 1020.29, Paragraph seven, gives commanding officers the authority to prescribe how the short sleeved shirt is to be worn within their commands.—Ed.



SECONDS PFC PROMOTION

Dear Sir:

In reading your April issue of *Leatherneck*, I full-heartedly agree with GySgt M. McCollum's statement concerning the promotion to PFC after boot camp.

I think that your section, "If I were Commandant," is very good and hope you continue to publish it.

If I were Commandant, I would replace the collar emblems on the Summer uniform. To me, the removal of the emblems was done in bad taste. I think the emblems and tie bar make the uniform. I sincerely hope that something will be done to replace the emblems as soon as possible.

Jerry Milton
Sandy Plain Road,
Marietta, Ga.

● The "If I were Commandant" column is one of *Leatherneck's* most popular features—and the collar emblems have been a popular topic of conversation.—Ed.

TOP IN-FLIGHT HOURS

Dear Sir:

In the May issue, *Leatherneck Magazine*, I read where VMF-113 claimed a record of 103.6 flight hours in one day. I claim this to be false as others will attest. In June, 1959, VMA-212 at Yuma, Ariz., set what I believe to be the Marine Corps record for flight hours in one day by flying 121 hours.

To my knowledge, this record is yet to be surpassed. The flights included in-flight refueling and low level navigation, and were all conducted as part of the squadron training syllabus. I would be interested to see any other "record claimers" beat that.

Sam Abramowitz
1725 Blackford

New Bern, N.C.

● Any takers?—Ed.

WARRANT WONDERER

Dear Sir:

Having read over the latest Warrant Officer and Limited Duty Officer list, I wondered how many of the enlisted men selected had completed a successful tour of duty as a drill instructor, a recruiter, or both, since the year 1955.

GySgt Harry L. Keller
RSS East Portland,

Portland, Ore.

● The answer to your question would require the screening of approximately 140 service records. Too big a job—and too few personnel.—Ed.

END

BOOKS REVIEWED

Teaching: a Second Career (MCO P1800.5), Office of Armed Forces Information and Education.

This 40-page booklet should prove invaluable to any Marine who has ever thought about teaching after retirement.

The first section of the pamphlet deals with teaching opportunities at both junior colleges and colleges. It covers the duties of faculty members, salaries, personnel needs and requirements, and includes a list of reference works which offer further information about the teaching profession.

The second section is devoted to teaching opportunities in the elementary and secondary schools. It describes the needs of the public school systems, the requirements for entering the teaching profession, pay scales (by states) and the steps necessary to become a teacher in each of the states.

The source materials alone are worth the 30 cents charged for the booklet by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The charts showing job distribution, teachers' salaries and the teacher's qualification requirements for each

state should prove especially useful.

SSgt Charles Kester

UNIFORMED SERVICES ALMANAC, compiled and edited by Lee E. Sharff in association with Wayne Hawkins and Joseph Young, Federal Employees News Digest, Washington, D. C. Price \$1.00

The 1961 edition of the *Uniformed Services Almanac* is now available and it is still one of the best buys you can get for a dollar.

This handy little volume contains a wealth of information for every serviceman. One look at the table of contents should convince anyone that the book is well worth its modest price.

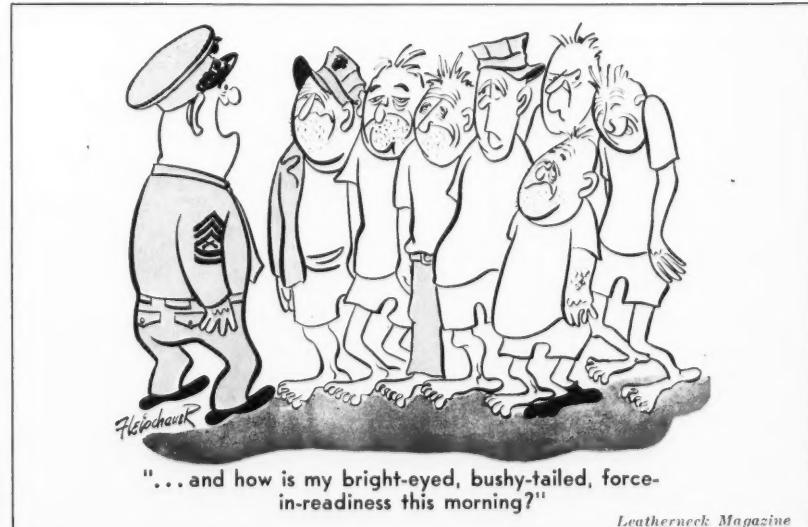
Included in the *Almanac* are articles on pay, insurance, overseas schools for dependent children, retirement, social security, taxes and veterans' benefits.

Almost every question that could arise, from enlistment to retirement, is answered in this book.

For the married man, it will be especially useful. The information on dependents' medical care, home-buying for servicemen and the Contingency Option Act is worth the price of the entire book.

SSgt Charles Kester

END



Leatherneck Magazine

Gyrene Gyngles

My Men

Send me your men from the cities,
Send me the tillers of the land.
Send me the strong and the faithful,
So that as Marines they may stand.

I'll take them from their homes,
At ages in various years.
Send them to San Diego, or P.I.,
A place to overcome their fears.

Men from the North and from the South,
Men from the East and from the West.
Men from all known walks of life,
Men who come to join the best.

Mothers and fathers, send me your sons,
Then you'll know if he made the grade.
That I have taken your young ones,
And into men they were made.

I have built men of Sparta fame,
I'm as strong as the wall of Troy.
It's the every present enemy,
That I'm trained to destroy.

In time of peace you forget me,
In time of war you offer praise.
Still you harbor your blessed sons,
To protect them from war-like ways.

Would you, a parent, like to sit,
In a foxhole with your son?
Then when bayonets flash in the distance,
Would you bravely fight or run?

If put into an enemy prison camp,
As some of my men have been done.
Would you talk to save yourself,
Or would you be a faithful one?

Those men of faith are the ones I want,
Who will stand and fight by my side.
Men who will stop for a wounded friend,
Who has shed his blood or died.

If you look into my past record,
Since the year of 1775,
My men in order to keep us free,
Have been killed in Freedom's drive.

My men are the strongest and bravest,
My men stand proud, straight and tall.
In the air, on land or sea,
They fought to protect you one and all.

Yes, you'll always remember this legion,
That's made its mark in America's fame.
From historical Tun Tavern to bloody
Suribachi,

My men have made our name.

Yet persons seek to destroy me,
They tend to forget my burdens of pain.
But when violence threatens our country,
They call upon me once again.

So send me your men from the cities,
Send me the tillers of the land.
Send me the strong and the faithful,
So that as U. S. Marines they may stand.

PFC Donald S. Miller

Strength And Motion

Violent pulse of rolling ocean,
Repeated pull of surging motion.
Reflected "gleam" on foamy billows,
Tossing wildly—like white pillows.

The salty spray of "spattering brine,"
Turbulent water, as green as lime,
Resounding "slap"—of waves on shore.
The constant echo of the ocean's roar!

An occasional light on a sailing ship,
Lost from view—as it sways and dips.
The rise and fall as the ships plod by,
The wailing call—of the seals' shrill cry!

Strength of each breaker—as it resounds,
Plummeting "Crash"—as it shakes the
ground.

Uncanny strength as it pulls and tugs,
Circling the rocks—in tremendous hugs.

Visions of beauty in cove and nook,
Coating the shore-line, with a dewy look.
Continuous motion—year after year,
Deep-water strength . . . we respect . . .
never fear!

Each Leatherneck proud of his strength
of creed,
Strong as an ocean—in time of need.
Integrity high—plus morals clean,
Is the stalwart character of each Marine!
Verna C. Sutherland

Tribute To A Buddy

I once knew a lad, a uniform of green,
Proud to be—A United States Marine.
To a lot of people, he was just a kid,
But his record tells us—of the job he did.

Marines like him made up the team,
The finest the world has ever seen.
From the Canal to Iwo, they've been
around,
"Esprit de Corps" has held their ground.

The lad that I mentioned just before,
We were buddies in the U. S. Marine
Corps.
Second Division—action came soon,
Saipan Island—a morning in June.

Beaches secured, a lot of ground gained,
It was proof of the way we were trained.
Left and right flanks, guys like you,
Let's move up, we've got a job to do.

I looked for my buddy, and called his
name,
He was wrapped in a poncho, in a drizzle
of rain.
I knelt down beside him, no more to be
said,
Some of us lived—my buddy was dead.

He never worried about making the ranks,
With bazooka in action, he got three tanks.
I'll always remember this Marine,
A job well done—PFC Gilbert Dean.

Richard Harmon
END



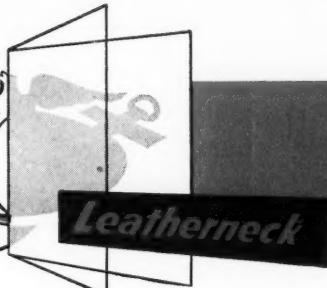
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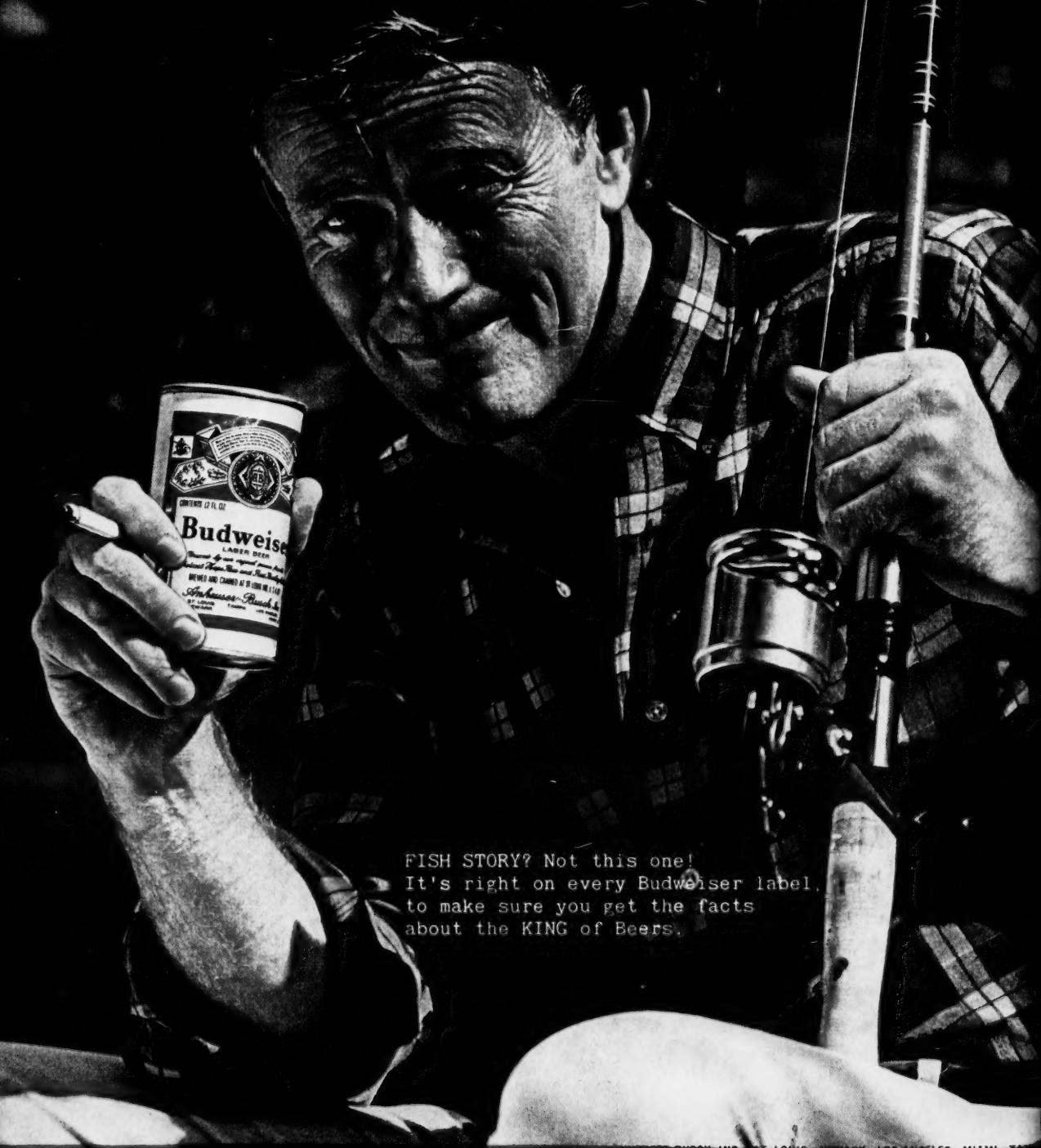
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